HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,335—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
12th Nov.	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10509		
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
31st ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6322
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284		
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6613	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	8525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9605
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5284	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5284	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	3rd Feb 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi. to sail on or about the 9th December, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 630	Rs. 355	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 990	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belaito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belaito	17th Jan. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 19th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 21st November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,300 tons, on or about 17th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,800 tons, on or about 25th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 15th November, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNION MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
* † MARIA VALERIE	F. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
* † GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
* † CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), and Double Harness to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Re. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Veroal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS' LAGER BEER.
FEUERHEERD'S COMMENDADOR PORT.
U. K. MALT WHISKY as supplied to the House of Lords.
G. H. MUMM'S "Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

JOHN WALKER & SONS'

WORLD RENOWNED KILMARNOCK WHISKIES.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

60,000 PIANOS

THIS IS THE NUMBER OF

BLUTHNER PIANOS

MADE AND SOLD DURING THE LIFE TIME OF

JULIUS BLUTHNER,

THE FOUNDER of the FIRM, who still actively controls the immense Factory, which he

ESTABLISHED FIFTY YEARS AGO.

NO OTHER MAKER can equal this RECORD. It is an overwhelming proof of the very high degree of excellence as regards tone and durability, which has been attained in the manufacture of the

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled alu for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA

MONGINI BROTHERS,

SPECIAL CONFECTIONERY
JUST TO HAND

ROCK DROPS,
SATIN DROPS,
FRUIT DROPS,
GELOTINE CAROMELS,
CAROMELS MIGNON.

SEND FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST
POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS,

MONGINI BROTHERS,
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each)	per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut ... ,,	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights,	from 12 lbs. each... ,,	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... ,,	1	8
CHESHIRE, Real English	,,	1	0
GRUYERE, Finest quality	,,	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs. each	,,	0	14
AMERICAN	in cut... ,,	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER	do. ... ,,	0	14
GOUDA, whole Cheese only	,,	0	12
EDAM, DUTCH do.	,,	0	12
IMPERIAL	per jar	0	14
CAMEMBERT	per tin	1	4

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

THE JESTERS.

DIRECT FROM LONDON.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

MONDAY, 21st NOVEMBER,

In their Novel and Refined Musical Entertainment.

FUN FRIVOLITY

Introducing all the Latest Successes.

NEW SONGS, DANCES, MONOLOGUES, SKETCHES, &c.

The finest combination that has ever visited the East.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 4, 3, 2, AND Re. 1.

Box Plan at SOUNDY'S,

PHIL. G. CARLTON,
Business Manager.

POSTPONED.

MR. WILL LANSDOWNE,

THE FAMOUS BARITONE

Late of the Savoy Theatre, London,

WILL GIVE A CONCERT

At the B. V. A. CLUB

ON THURSDAY EVENING next,

the 17TH inst.

Commence at 9-30 prompt.

Tickets Rs. 2 each, may be obtained from Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO., or the CLUB.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAHOMEDALLY BIN ENUS MIA KUR, of Bombay, Konkni Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Chirney Road, in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1467 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Collector's books under Collector's Old No. 144, Old Collector's New No. 1316, Old Survey No. 1405, New Survey No 8 35 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward, Ward Nos. 1225 and 1227 (1), Street Nos. 18 and 20, Charney Road and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Manockji Merwanji Sethna but now belonging to Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel, on or towards the South and West by the property of the Bombay United Mills Co, Ltd., and on or towards the East by the said Charney Road and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gifts, sale, mortgage, charge, lien lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office (at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay), within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated the 1st day of November, 1904.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 737 of 1902.

HARILAL JAMNADAS and VITHALDAS ANANDJEE, Trustees (appointed) of the Estate of VANDRAVANDAS VALLABHJI, by the Consent Decree in Suit No. 210 of 1902..... Plaintiffs

vs.

KUTHUDIN ABDUL RAHIM PALOJA and another .....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the First Day of FEBRUARY, 1904, the following premises the property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in all that piece of land situate on the East side of Ghogari Moholla in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 209 square yards, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 876, New No. 8040, Old Sessions' No. 860, and New Survey No. 951, together with the buildings, erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Asse sment under C. Ward No. 621 and Street No. 151 and 159 and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Ghogari Mohalla, on the North by the house of Abdullakhan bin Baloo Miya and now of Mohomed Saley bin Shaikh Sadu Pinday, and on the South formerly by the house of Hajee Abdul Rahiman Pinday and now of Ashoo Malbarau and Fatma Malbaran, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. VADILAL VIRJI, Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.

TO BURN COAL, WOOD OR OIL

OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS,

STEAM COOKERS, KITCHEN REQUISITES,

Cooking Utensils, and Machines in Varieties for Vegetable Cutting, Slicing, Mincing, Roasting and Grinding Coffee.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND REFRIGERATORS.

STOVE DEPOT.

17, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Pay and Pensions collected.

Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.

Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.

Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.

Agency Business undertaken.

Rules of Business on application.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

RETURN VISIT OF THE

STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

THURSDAY, 17th NOVEMBER.

THE EMOTIONAL DRAMA, IN FIVE ACTS,

EAST LYNNE.

Miss Fanny Stanley, in her grand impersonation as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine.

Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Doors open 8-30. Overture 9-30.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

Now Open.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th, and FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel :—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., consisting of hose leather, delivery belts ferges, India-rubber scrap heaters and picks, bolts and nuts, rivets, drum, kegs, lamps of sorts, leather scrap, weighing machines, old rail pieces, tanks, bridge materials, girders, zinc scrap, pumps, large quantity of gun-metal, scrap copper, brass, cast and wrought iron, cast iron columns, old rails, steel scrap of sorts, wheels and axles, wood, gas lamps, surveying instruments such as levels and theodolites, tents, looks, tyres cut pieces, brass hydrants, syphon boxes, earthenware pans, hoppers for carriage lavatories, soda bicarbonate, litharge golden scale, bells, old files, old fire bars, iron tubes, fish plates, Manilla ropes, derricks, and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, F. P. BALES OF COTTON, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of grain, hurra,-cottonseeds, bundles of bagging, jagree, boxes of luggage, writing papers, tea, bottles, turmeric, dried chilly, mohaseeds, ground nuts, cask of vinegar, bundle of ropes, horns, hemp, picking cotton, iron bar, iron and copper plates, old records and waste papers, umbrella, bangles, lanterns, paint, linseed oil, fallow washing soda, coir matting, bales of F. P. cotton, heaps of loose grain, and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th November, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

HIGH COURT.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 322 of 1904.

Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha..... Plaintiff,

Vs.

Kanhyalal Ratanchund..... Defendant.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 VALUABLE WHITE DRILLED REAL PEARLS.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. at 2 p.m., by order of A. K. Oliver, Esqr., the Commissioner of the Hi.h Court, pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 24th day of June, 1904.

23 Valuable white drilled real pearls, weighing about 900 chows.

For printed particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers at their office in Marine Street, Fort, or to Messrs Nanu Harmusjee and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed.

The pearls are on view upto 2 p.m. at the office of Messrs D P Batha & Co. in Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT THE CITY OF BOMBAY MILL, ALBERT ROAD, CHINCHPOOGLY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the City of Bombay Mill, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of cotton mixings, also full-pressed bales of cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAND, SQUARE AND COTTAGE PIANOS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs Ditmar's show room the following :—

1 ebonized full grand brass bound piano by Bluthner in very good order (imported by C. Marcks and Co.)

1 Mahogany brass bound square piano by Marcks.

2 Ebonized grand upright pianos by Rose and Co.

1 Mahogany square brass bound piano by Schiedmayer, and Soehn.

Also the property of a deceased Dental Surgeon consisting of dentistry and medical books, consisting of American system of Dentistry, Gray's Anatomy, Thomas on Diseases of Women, Dictionary of Medicine, etc. cupboards, simyr se, sideboards, marble top tables, chairs, marble clock large mirror cabinets, lamps, roll top writing desk, English made tooth making machine, by Ash, one large size fretwork elegant partition, screen fitted with mirror and China panels etc.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 15th November, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th November, 1904.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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DIABETES of any STAGE and STANDING will be cured by our specific. S. SUBBA RAO Esq., Bombay, writes :—" Having seen an Advertisement in the " Bombay Gazette," I tried your specific for

DIABETES.

By God's blessing and your medicine, I am perfectly cured."

P-166 Rs. 3. For detailed account of TREATMENT and TESTIMONIALS please address

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THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS, RANAGHAT, (BENGAL.)

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE.—J. F. LOBO & SONS, Proprietors.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, occupies the highest and most central position, Next to the Gymkhana : Excellent Table, TERMS MODERATE. Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandvers, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the "SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL.—Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,50,000

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CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	"	16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

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2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½ "
" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

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19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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ERADICATING

WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS

FOR HORSES.

Poxes containirg 15 Powders and a Purging Ball, Rs. 2-12 each ;

or without Ball, Rs. 2-4 each.

FOR CONDITIONING HORSES.

HARVEY'S WCRM AND CONDITION POWDERS stimulate the gastric secretion in a remarkable degree, so that horses always improve in condition while taking them. They contain no mercurial ingredient (which subjects horses to take cold), and they are a superb alterative. They purify the blood, give new strength and vigour to the horse, and add a fine gloss to his coat.

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BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

DAMAGES AWARDED TO A RAILWAY PASSENGER.

YESTERDAY, in the Appeal Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, heard the appeal filed by the G. I. P. Railway Company, from the judgment of Mr. Justice B. Tyebji, in a suit for damages against the Company brought by Kesavji Isar, a mill-maukadam, on account of injuries sustained by his sustaining a fall while travelling by the Company's train. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the appellant Company, who were the defendants in the original suit. Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the respondent and plaintiff.

Mr. Scott opened the appeal. He said Keshavji's case was that while he was travelling on 30th March, 1903, by the No. 103 down train, from Bombay to Sion, in the second compartment of a second-class carriage, he sustained an accident at the Sion station, on account of the train overshooting the level part of the platform, and by the bringing up of the carriage, he was in, against the sloping part of the platform, which slope was partly paved, and partly gravelled. This was, at about 6-50 in the evening, and there was a conflict of evidence about the light there was at the time. Defendants' case was the plaintiff's carriage was not drawn up at the sloping part of the platform, as alleged, but at the level. Plaintiff's case was, he fell, while alighting, and in the fall he sustained injury to his thigh, which had shortened his leg, and he had also got a stiff knee thereby. While attempting to go to Chinchpur by a short cut, slipping on the slope, the plaintiff fell. Plaintiff said he was unconscious for few minutes, and could not speak. Two days after a report was made by the Station Master. He was not present at the time of the accident and his report, which was distinctly favourable to the plaintiff's case must have been the result of his enquiries from Dalvi, among others, who happened to have a grievance of some sort against the Company. Plaintiff averred he had lost his business of the Bombay Dyeing, the Textile, and the Century mills. But this was proved to have been a false case, by the evidence of Mr. Wadia, who said the reason for dismissal was not due to the accident, but was owing to the plaintiff having taken commission secretly, contrary to agreement. Mr. Justice Tyebji had allocated different sums to the plaintiff : for medical charges Rs. 4,000 ; compensation for physcal pain, Rs. 5,000 ; and for loss of business and income Rs. 15,000. By law, said the learned Advocate, the defendants were entitled to succeed. They did not lay a trap ; nor did they invite the plaintiff to alight.

Mr. Robertson followed and addressed the Court on the evidence.

Mr. Strangman urged for the plaintiff, who was the respondent in the appeal. Counsel said, there were only two questions; one with regard to liability ; the other relating to the damages. On both of these the learned Judge's decision was clear and conclusive. It was obvious there was not sufficient light, and there was negligence in drawing up the carriage at the slope, which must have given to the plaintiff, at least a drop of one and a half feet to two feet below the level of the platform. The only question, so far as Counsel could see, would be with regard to the Rs. 15,000. Plaintiff was dismissed, by Mr. Wadia on 10th January last, and it was only, when accounts came to be made up, on 25th January, that the question of the commission cropped up. Counsel could not go far enough to say, Mr. Wadia committed perjury in attributing the question of commission as the cause of dismissal ; all he said was Mr. Wadia was mistaken. In arriving at a just estimate of the facts of the accident, two documents were of great importance ; One was the Station Master's report, and the other was the Solicitor's notice served on the Company, both of these having been written within a short time of the occurrence. If, as the Company, averred, the plaintiff knew the train had overshot the platform, and knowing this he alighted, intending to take the risk, the Company should have proved contributory negligence, which was not done. In support of the damages due on account of the accident, Counsel Urged that in the event of their Lordships holding against him on Mr. Wadia's evidence, his client might be said to have committed a mistake as regarded the cause of his dismissal ; and this, he admitted, would go to cut down the damages to some extent.

Mr. Robertson replied, During the reply, the Chief Justice put a question about the high drop the plaintiff had sustained, as suggested by Mr. Strangman, Mr. Lewis, Chief Ticket-Inspector in the railway who was present in Court handed over to Mr. Robertson, a Government Resolution, No. 8 of 1895, P. W. D., Railway Construction, dated 25th November, 1896, permitting all railways to construct two kinds of platforms of standard dimension. Mr. Robertson, handing it up to the Judges, said that because there were two kinds of platforms, the carriages were all supplied with footboards to help the passengers to excercise ordinary care and caution in alighting.

Decision was reserved, their Lordships intimating their intention to visit the scene of accident under similar conditions of atmosphere and light as obtained on the day of the accident, in view of which Mr. Moos, Superintendent of the Observatory at Colaba, had been requested to make an appointment on a day he adjudged best for the purpose.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Last evening a special meeting of the Trustees was held in their Offices, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present : Major-General Creagh, Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. F. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

DEPUTY AND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

The meeting considered a circular on memorandum by Chairman, making certain recommendations for filling up the appointments of Deputy Engineer and Assistant Engineer sanctioned in Trustees' resolution dated 20th September last, owing to the inability of Government to lend the services of officers asked for in accordance with that resolution.

It was resolved to appoint Mr. H. F. Watson to the post of Deputy Engineer and the temporary arrangement made by the Chairman for filling one of the Assistant Engineers posts was approved for six months. Proposals for permanently filling these posts were ordered to be held over for future consideration,

A RESIGNATION.

The Trustees recorded a letter from Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, resigning his seat on the Board on account of continued ill health. The board adjourned after transacting some other business,

INDIA AND THE CEYLON TEA INDUSTRY.

An important agreement was reached at the meeting of the Thirty Committee in Ceylon on Saturday, when Messrs. Tocker and Brown, the Indian delegates present, discussed the question of joint expenditure. The American delegates had instructions to offer to bear half the proposed expeniture, Ceylon pointed out that they only make 150 million pounds of tea to India's two hundred millions and suggested the rate, four of the three delegates seemed willing to meet Ceylon in every way, though they were not quite prepared for Ceylon's suggestion, but agreed to convey to their committee, which meets in January, that Ceylon is prepared to spend five thousand. If the joint minimum is to be seven thousand, Ceylon will spend three thousand, and India should spend four thousand. The delegates said it was uncertain and how much India could afford, as seven thousand being spent this year by her in America.

Mr. Brown returns to India on Wednesday, Mr. Tocker remaining for a fortnight.

The Thirty Committee has voted a thousand pounds to Mr. Stanley Bois, the Commissioner, to continue his good work at the St. Louis Fair till the end of the year.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the members of the Bombay Art Society was held last evening in the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Hornby Road, Bombay, Mr. Cecil Burns, Vice-President of the managing committee being in the chair. The last year's balance-sheet which was laid before the meeting showed that the total income of the year, together with the opening balance of Rs 2,727-12-5, amounted to Rs.6,320-9-9 while the total expenditure came to Rs. 2,319-11-1. The income side of the balance sheet showed the following amounts :—Opening balance, Rs. 2,727-12-5; gatemoney and sale of catalogues, Rs. 537-8-0; donation from Government, Rs. 1,000 ; life subscriptions Rs 400 ; other subscriptions Rs. 1,410 ; commission on sale of pictures, Rs. 108-9-4 ; interest, Rs. 116-12-0 ; and miscellaneous items, Rs. 20. The expenditure side showed the following items :—Printing and advertising cost, Rs. 1,192-4-0 ; wages and stationery Rs. 553, refreshments, Rs. 246 10-0 ; hands, Rs. 24, lighting Rs. 583-4-0 ; furnitures hire, Rs. 120 medals, Rs. 457-10-0 :extra establishment Rs. 179-2-8 ; hanging, packing and returning cases, Rs. 250 ; five Society's prizes, Rs. 250 ; and other miscellaneous items.—The chairman said the last Exhibition resulted in a net loss of Rs. 300 This was due to the falling off in the number of the members and the gate money.

The accounts were adopted. A vote of thanks was accorded to the honorary secetary and treasurer. On the motion of Colonel Olivier it was resolved to open the next Exhibition on the 23rd January and to close it on the 7th February both days inclusive Mr. Cecil Burns next moved that in addition to fine arts, wood carving, cabinet making and inlaid working be introduced at the next Exhibition. This was seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Cecil Burns, seconded by Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar it was resolved to settle the details of the Exhibution at a meeting of the committee to be held on the 6th December next. The meeting then elected the following new committee for the ensuing year :—The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, (President) ; Mr. Cecil Burns, (Vice-President) ; Mr. R. M. Mant, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart ; Miss Benson, Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. Crommelin, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. Yorke Smith, Colonel H. D. Olivier, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and Rao Sahib A. N. Dalvi, (members) : Mr. J. Brett, (Honorary Secretary) ; and Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar (Assistant Honorary Secretary).

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DARING TORCH-LIGHT DACOITY.

A daring torch-light dacoity was committed on the night of Wednesday last, in the village of Navalur, which is half a mile from Arambakam, in the Conjeeveram Taluq, says the "Hindu" It will be remembered that the village of Arambakam was the scene of a similar crime in April when the Chingleput District as a whole had an unenviable notoriety for dacoities. Sadden changes in the District staff, among them that of the Superintendent combined with special preventive measures which the Inspector-General of Police after personal inspection had ordered, had the desired effect of putting down the outbreak at the time. Since then, dacoities were not heard of in the district. The occurrence that is now reported was committed in the house of the Village Munsiff of Navalur, a graduate. It was committed, we are informed, about midnight by a gang of about 60 persons. They are said to have been armed with clubs and crowbars and to have entered the house with burning torches. A three-fold division of the gang was effected, one to guard the house in front, another behind and the third to gain admission inside. Stones and brickbats were freely used by the dacoits. There was not much violence used towards the inmates, except an injury to the Village Munsiff's face by means of a crowbar. The value of property lost is estimated at Rs. 2,000. The entry into the house is said to have been effected by getting over the roof and removing the tiles. These circumstances go to show that a regular gang of professional dacoits is at work and that until it is broken up by prompt action on the part of the Police, there will be several more occurrences of the kind in the district. It would appear that on the night of the occurrence, the Collector and District Magistrate, Mr. Danee, was camping at Guduvancheri, at a distance of not more than 5 miles from the scene. The occurrence of an organised crime like this is, in the words of the Inspector-General of Police, an insult to authority and an assertion of Police inefficiency. We hope prompt and effective step will at once be taken to put down the outbreak and to nip it in the bud.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 15.

Tuesday.—Baluchistan Sind, and the Brahmaputra Valley are the only regions, where the barometer has not risen. The rise has been brisk to rapid in the greater part of Northern India, and has been largest in the North United Provinces. The depression in East Central India, yesterday, has practically filled up. Local rain has fallen in the West Himalayas, the United Provinces and Bihar and Mergui reports a fall of one inch. Bareilly reports 2 1-2 inches, Ranikhet, Meerut, Bahraich, Darbhanga, Purnea and Berhampore, half an inch. Strong winds continue at Diamond Island. Pressure is low in Sind and Baluchistan and light rain has fallen in Bushire. No rain of importance is likely in the Indian area during the next 24 hours, though local falls are probable in Burma and are to the south of the South Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over nearly the whole country, the rise having been brisk to rapid in many places. The barometer is in considerable to large excess of normal in all districts.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are : Maximum 5° in excess of normal at Cuddapah and Bellary and 5° to 15° in defect in the Punjab, Rajputana and at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Veraval, Neemuch, Saugor and Ratnagiri ; minimum 5° in defect at Bhavnagar Para and Madras, and 6° to 10° in excess at Hyderabad (Deccan), Karachi, Jacobabad, Allahabad and Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Cuddapah and the lowest 51° at Lahore and Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Colombo, Negapatam, Karachi, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Delhi.

Rain in very light showers fell at Colombo.

Weather to the westward of the Indus Valley appears to be unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th November 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·948
Temperature of the air	degrees 79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·8
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·751
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·3
General-Direction of Wind.*	ENE, N. NE, ENE, WNW, NW, N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	190

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN

ARE MADE MISERABLE BY KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

MANY women have kidney trouble, but unfortunately they do not know it by that name. They think only men have such troubles, and that their own dull, heavy headaches, dizzy, tired feelings, faint spells, and irregular heart, come from some other cause.

Sometimes they do. They Kidneys are not the cause of all diseases, but they are the cause of most, because they have the most work to do.

It is their duty to filter the impurities out of the blood and for this purpose all the blood passes through the kidneys once every four minutes, day and night.

Kidney trouble in women affects the whole female organism sympathetically. It is these kidney impurities in the blood which cause that fagged-out, run-down, sleepless, restless feeling.

They make you irritable, easily worried and excited over trifles, and make you discouraged.

But don't imagine you have some incurable disease and that you cannot be well.

Treat the cause—doctor your kidneys—and by the use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, aid the kidneys to filter the impurities out of the system that are causing your trouble.

Grateful men and women over the entire world are now finding untold relief and thorough cures by the use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They afford just the assistance the kidneys require to help them in their work of filtering the blood, and they are so safe and gentle in their action that the weakest invalid or the youngest child may use them freely. Do not be discouraged. Your trouble may be kidney trouble, and if so, it is curable.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require, in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the great Quaker kidney medicine, and see how well and fit you feel after even a few doses.

We know that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills (which are sold by all chemists) will help everyone suffering from kidney or bladder trouble, and we will gladly send a free sample box to anyone who mentions this paper. Address : Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 14.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 5-16	=	— 1-4
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-2	=	+ 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 3-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 5-16	=	do
SILVER— Spot in London	26 7-8	=	do
2 months hence	26 5-8	=	do
Spot in New York	58 1-4	=	do
EXCHANGES— Paris cheques	25·12 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20·36 1-2	=	do
New York Demand	4·36 3-4	=	+ 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	per cent	= do
6 " " "	3 1-8	per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-8	per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 1-2	per cent	= do

SUGAR— German granulated 1st marks 15 3-8 O.-N. steady.

METALS— Copper Braziers £74 Yellow metal 6 1-2£.

RUBBER— Para Rubber 5-1 value

WHEAT— White Karachi 30 N.-D., done / Red Karachi 29 1-4 N.-D. done } firmer

RAPESEED— Brown 30 3-4 N.-D. buyers firm,

LINSEED— Linseed Bold 34 3-4 N.-D. done steady

COFFEE— Coffee in New York, 8 7-16

ARRIVAL— Steamer—Duke of Norfolk Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,850,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Manchester firm, Total sales 8,000, Spot 5·40 — 2, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-4, Sold on speculation and for Export 500, Imports 15,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec. 5·35 +2	Dec.-Jan. 5·35 +2	Jan.-Feb. 5·37 +2
Feb.-Mar. 5·39 +2	Mar.-April 5·40 +2	April.-May. 5·42 +2
May-June 5·43 +3	June-July 5·43 +2	July.-Aug. 5·43 +2

Receipts at U S Ports / Do. last year / Exports to Great Britain / Do. do Continent } Not received

In New York—

Spot	10·25
Futures, month of December	9·88 + 3
Do. do. March	10·10 + 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 11-16
Futures, month of Feb.	9·91 + 3
Do. do. May	10·15 + 3
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 14th November, 1904 :—

Cotton	5,476 bales.
Wheat	15,294 "
Linseed	1,795 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	203 "
Gingellyseed	5,095 "
Poppyseed	23 "
Groundnuts	4 "
Castorseed	50 "
Rice	4,742 "
Myrabollams	167 "
Cottonseed	2,050 "
Mowraseed	597 "
Gram	877 "
Joowar	1,216 "
Maize	1,085 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, Nov. 15.

Exchange—Tone quieter.

Bank T.T.	1s 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-16 to 9-32d,
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16 to 13-32d.
French Francs 8 do do	171
Marks 3 do do	1361 -2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	136
Shanghai 30 do do	192 1-2
Japan 30 do do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash		97-6
1st Settlement		97-6

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th July	4	do

Bank of Madras cash balance 15 lakhs up.

" " " Rate unchanged.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	Rs. a. p. 5 12 0 to 5 11
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet. Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 6 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	5 6 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet. Ready	Rs. 22 to 22 1-2

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish	Rs. 35 1-2 to 36.
15 per cent Mixed	Rs. 34 1-2 to 35 Dec-Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		steady.
Estimated sales	bales	8,000
Imports	do.	76,000

Nov.-Dec. 5,37 ×2	Dec.-Jan. 5·37 ×2	Jan.-Feb 5·39 +2
Feb.-Mch. 5·41 +2	Mch-Apl. 5·42 +2	Apl.-May. 5·44 +2
May-June 5·46 +3	June-July 5·46 +3	July-Aug. 5·46 +3

COTTON.—The tone of this market is quiet but steady. The higher range of prices is checking business, and buyers are holding off.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Gts.	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Dely.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	203	193	...	25 Dec.
Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	201	189	...	25 Jan
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	218	...	...	25 do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	213	207	25 Dec.
Do. do.	...	210	204	25 Jan.
Khanguam fair staple (H-G)				
Karanja do. do. do.	221	...	...	25 do.
Akola do. do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	223	...	...	25 do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	225	...	...	25 do.
Broach (M.-G.)	255	...	...	1/25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	244	15/25 do.
Jalgaon (M. G.)	...	215	209	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	212	206	25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)	...	209	199	25 Nov
Do.	...	205	195	25 Dec.
Do.	...	204	194	25 Jan
Sind-Punjab	...	209	199	25 Nov
Do.	...	205	195	25 Dec
Do.	...	204	194	25 Jan.

PERSIA AND FOREIGN WINES.

During the fiscal year 1902-03, Persia's import of foreign liqueurs amounted to 266,346 bottles. The chief sorts were Benedictine Chartreuse—green and yellow,—Anisette, Absinthe, Vermouth, Cherry-Brandy, Curacao, Punch which Russia, France and England supplied, Russia heading the list by a long way, and adding Vodka which she sends to Northern Persia through Armenia, France has the monopoly of her own delicate liqueurs. Thebeer imported came to 134,634 bottles, Of this too, Russia gives the greatest quantity, England, Germany, and France, sending smaller amounts, Of European wines, much is not drunk in Persia, as only 38,116 bottles were imported, France sent most of this Russia, England, Holland sending less. France supplies Persia with Champagnes. Bordeaux and Burgandies.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LIQUOR TRADE.

One of the most important oversea consumers of spirituous liquors, writes the "Handels-Museum," is still, as ever, British South Africa, in spite of the unfavourabe state of the country in 1903 and during the first half of this year, and which is only beginning to recover now in consequence of the introduction of cooley labour. The complaints of the wholesale and retail liquor vendors in South Africa were really founded on false premisses. They were calculated on the demand in 1901 and 1902, when a large army was in the field. If the figures of 1903 be compared with those of 1898—the last of the years unaffected by the events of the war. We find throughont an increase. The import of wine, rose from £124,338 to £180,285 of foreign spirits from £360,017 to £618,026 of British spirit £227,778 to £440154. The direct shipping of foreign wines and liqueurs to South Africa rose from £201,384 in 1898 to £276,707, in 1903.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 16.

1 The following drills will take place this week No. 1 Company.

Wednesday (to-day) 6-30 p.m. Town Hall compound squad drill and Instructions for Proficiency Certificates.

Thursday 6-30 a.m. Colaba North Fort 6" Br gun drill, No. 2 Company Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters.

Thursday at 8-45 p.m. Squad drill.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. at the Apollo Bunder to-day (Wednesday) and proceed to Oyster Rock for teobnical Instructions

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A conversazione and dance will be held at the Nesbit Lane Head-quarters on Friday, the 18th instant,

Tickets to admit member and two Ladies Re. 1.

Tickets to admit Non member and Lady Rs. 2.

Tickets can be had from No. 1 of Sub-Division or at the Club Apollo Bunder.

Dance to commence at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, V. D,

Bombay, November 16.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person.

2 There will be instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) the 16th instant. Infantry Drill Part I Paras 108 to 136 will be practised.

3 There will be Drill for Recruits on Thursday the 17th instant at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m.

4 There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of Telegraph Quarters at 5. p. m. to-day Wednesday the 16th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress—Plain Clothes side arms to be worn.

5 There will be Company Drill for "C" Company to-day Wednesday, the 16th instant at the Church Gate Street and of the Oval at 8 p.m. and every Wednesday until further orders.

6 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing on the 16th instant. Members are requested to take advantage of this, and try to complete their Class Firing.

7 The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company :—No 5879 Vol C W Gay.

8 "A" and "E" Companies will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) the 16th instant—Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and side Arms.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	39
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	6	6	89
Total plague deaths to date	277,491	220,473	
Same date last year	4	3	67

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 638 as against 609 recorded during the previous week. Of the total number 75 died of plague, which showed an increase of 23 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 513 which included 49 deaths from plague

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHILDS—November 6, at Saklaspur, the wife of Sergt-Instr F W Childs, Coorg and Mysore Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DUKE—WOODWARD—November 2, at St John the Baptist's Church, Rurki, U P, Annie Victoria, daughter of the late A Woodward, to Arthur Herbert, son of the late C J A Duke.

HENDERSON—WELLS—November 5, at St George's Church, Agra, by the Rev W Lorimer Kitching, Major Selby H Henderson, I M S, to Ruby Mildred, second daughter of W F Wells, I C S.

KEMP'S

"CHIRETTONES."

Tablets made from our well-known "SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE"—These contain the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with Quinine as Tonic and Antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and improves the digestion, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. As a general tonic it is not excelled by any remedy. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water 5-33m., 6-52s. Low water, 0-40m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Capri will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.

M.N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 5,154, the daily average being 167. The total of new patients was 747.

THE JESTERS.—At the Novelty Theatre the celebrated "Jesters" will open a brief engagement in a few days. They are to arrive by the mail steamer Caledonia and are said to be the finest combination which has ever visited the East,

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE DOCK.—Dhondjo Tookaram, a dock labourer, aged twenty-five, while engaged in slinging bales of hay on board the steam ship Santhia, at No. 11 Wharf, Princes Dock, on Monday, was struck by two bales of hay which had slipped off the sling whilst being hove up and knocked down into the dock. Before any assistance could be given, the man was drowned.

JUVENILE THIEF AND HIS BROTHER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Stenson charged Pragji Singji a Hindu lad, aged eighteen, with stealing gold buttons of the value of Rs. 25, the property of one Pershotum Gangji, a resident of Mandavi. Heerji Singji a brother of the accused was charged with assisting in disposing of the stolen property. It appears that on the evening of the 11th instant, the first accused entered the complainant's room and stole the buttons from a waist coat. The next day the second accused went to a Marwari's shop and desired to pledge the buttons for Rs. 8. While he was showing the buttons to the Marwari, a policemen went up and arrested him on suspicion. He made a statement, which led to the arrest of the first accused. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced No. 1, who was a juvenile offender, to receive nine stripes and No 2 who admitted one previous conviction to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above named orphanage :—Shett Chaniram Jesram ; Rs. 501 ; Biji Jain Conference reception committee Rs. 100 ; Shet Chhagandass and Co. Rs. 5 ; Shett Karsondass Luckmidass Rs. 5 ; Shett Luckmidass Ranchodass Rs 4 : Shett Luckmidass Valabji Rs. 4 ; Shett Soonderdass Dharamsey Rs. 5 ; Shett Hansraj and Co. Rs. 4 ; Shett Jeewandas Muljji Rs. 5 ; Shett Ruttonsey Muljji Rs. 5 ; Shett Pragji Soorji for milk Rs. 31 ; Shett N. L. Bhownagari Rs. 5 ; Shett Mowji Vaghji Rs. 5 ; Shett Champsey Dhapoo Rs. 25-4 ; Shett Valji Sheoji Rs. 31 ; Soondardass Nathoo Rs 10 ; Shett Valabdass Bhimji Rs. 10 ; Shett Luckumsey Versey Bhansaly Rs. 10 ; Shett Luckmidass Gordhandas new year's present Rs. 50 ; Shett Hansraj Hirji and Co. Rs. 25 ; Pradhan Dhamji Bhansaly Rs. 10 ; Shett Dooji Muljji Rs. 5 ; Shett Lal Amir Rs. 5 ; Shett Muljji Meghji Rs. 25 ; Mukadum Premji Herji on Diwali Holiday Rs. 33-12.

ROW NEAR A GOANESE CLUB.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Carter charged Francis Xavier Fernandez and Jose Phillippa Fernandez, both Goanese tailors, with being drunk and disorderly and with escaping from legal custody. Pedroo An onio Pereira and nine other Goanese were charged with rescuing the first two accused from legal custody. All the accused were further charged with assaulting policeman No. 1995 E. to deter him from discharging his duty. Mr. Pereira, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that all the accused lived in a club in D3 Lima Street, Mazagon. On Monday night at 9 o'clock the first two accused drove to the club in a Victoria. They were drunk and began altercating with the driver about the fare. As they became disorderly, the policeman arrested them and was marching them to the chowkey, when a number of other Goanese came out of the club and rescued the accused from the policeman. They then dragged the policeman bodily into the club, assaulted him and pushed him out. The policeman reported the occurrence to Inspector Carter, who proceeded to the club. There were thirty-one Goanese living in the club. Inspector Carter collected witnesses, who identified the first two accused as the persons who were originally arrested by the policeman and who subsequently escaped from the policeman's custody with the help of the other accused. The Magistrate held the charge proved against the first two accused and sentenced them to an accumulated term of four months and eight days imprisonment, with hard labour. With regard to the rest of the accused, the Magistrate observed that as the evidence of their identification was not satisfactory, they were given the benefit of the doubt and discharged.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hired Transport Santhia, Captain R Phillips sailed yesterday for Berbera empty.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3126 tons, Captain C Hugill, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Hampstead, 1483 tons, Captain D Thoma sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo and Mr T D Thomas and Mr A Thomas as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vita, 501 t

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REVISED PROVERBS.

No. 5. AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A TON OF CURE.

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It is so, however, and you will find on trial that there is nothing made to equal it.

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4 BOUDOIR UPRIGHT GRAND (Nearly new)	450
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In 2 lb. tins.

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Brown and Polson's Patent, large tins.

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St. VINCENT, in 1 lb. tins.

PEARL SAGO

In 2 lb. tins.

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In 1 lb. tins.

PEARL BARLEY

Extra kiln dried, in 2 lb. tins.

BAKING POWDER

In ½ lb. tins.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1904.

ALEXEIEFF'S DISCLAIMERS.

WHATEVER may be the true story of the relations between Admiral Alexeieff and General Kuropatkin, the fact remains that the former is now in St. Petersburg and the latter has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian land forces in the East. It is significant that the ukase making General Kuropatkin's position clear came as the sequel of the battles on the Sha-ho. Admiral Alexeieff denies knowledge of the proclamation with which General Kuropatkin heralded his advance to the Sha-ho, but while he may have been ignorant of the text of the address, nobody doubts that his advice influenced the order from St. Petersburg for the advance. The same ukase which resolved the conflict of military authority confirmed Admiral Alexeieff in the post of Viceroy, but the civil administration of Manchuria leaves little for a Russian official to do in present circumstances. It is charitable to assume, therefore, that the Viceroy is taking a holiday. But the fact that he finds it advisable to impart his confidences to a newspaper interviewer would seem to indicate that his star is in declension. It would have been well for Russia if his malefic influence had been removed from Manchuria when rumours of his resignation were first started some months ago, and it would have been better still if he and his ambitious party had never gained ascendancy. It is doubtful if he will return as Viceroy, for already there are rumours of the appointment of a successor, though the military situation may lead to delay in its announcement. Alexeieff's experiences, since the early days of February last, have, it is interesting to note, taught him something, and it was a much wiser man who spoke to the interviewer in St. Petersburg than he who at Port Arthur before the war affected to despise the Japanese. Now he admires Japan's military organization, but thinks the Japanese plans are too carefully elaborated. The results of the fighting since the passage of the Yalu have suggested similar criticism to others and it is well for Russia that this defect has entered into the Japanese plans. At the same time if they have missed striking decisive blows, they have resisted the temptation to be "drawn on" when the risks seemed incommensurate with the possible results, but on the other hand have succeeded in drawing the enemy into a trap from which he has been permitted to escape only in a broken and shattered condition. We do not quite know the inner spirit of Japanese strategy; the complete results of occidental teaching applied by oriental minds in the field of war have not yet been seen, but the coming winter campaign, which will be an arduous experience for both armies, may reveal things of which we have yet no clear knowledge.

British Subjects and Neutrality.

LAST mail brought us the text of the Foreign Jurisdiction Neutrality Order in Council for the regulation of the conduct of persons subject to his Majesty's jurisdiction during the existence of hostilities between foreign States with which his Majesty is at peace. One of the earliest provisions is of fine or imprisonment, or both, for any person who accepts or agrees to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at peace with his Majesty or induces any other person to do so. Even if a person goes on board ship with the intention of quitting the jurisdiction of the Court and taking military service with a belligerent army, or embarks on any ship with such intention, under a misrepresentation as to the service in which he hopes to be engaged, he will be held guilty of an offence. So also will the master of the ship on which he embarks. The ship will be detained until after the trial of the offenders, and all illegally enlisted persons will be taken on shore and prevented from returning. Further, British subjects are prohibited from building ships for the military or naval service of any foreign State at war, from equipping or despatching any ships for such service. This prohibition, however, is subject to a proviso that the building or equipment is in pursuance of a contract made before the commencement of war. In such a case notice must be given directly after Proclamation of Neutrality is made, the burden of proof lying with the builder. No British subject, except specially permitted, is to be allowed to add to the number of guns or to change the guns on a foreign warship or in any way to increase or augment her warlike force. If a British subject prepares or fits out any expedition to proceed to either of the States at war with each other but friendly to us, he will not only be liable to punishment but all ships, equipment and all arms and munitions of war for the purposes of that expedition may be confiscated. It is not easy to conceive any person undertaking such a task, but the provision is there in anticipation.

To provide for the prompt execution of the order, the highest court having original jurisdiction in the neighbourhood in which the offence occurs will deal with it, and will have the option of adding hard labour to imprisonment. The seizure of an offender will not prove a formidable process, for any Consul or military or naval officer is empowered to do this, also to seize and detain any ships, and if not able to achieve the task single-handed, he may call upon any officer of the army, navy or marines to come to his assistance. Of course, it is possible that resistance might be offered when such an attempt was made. Then the officer may employ such force as he deems necessary, and should any person be "killed or maimed by reason of his resisting such officer in the execution by his duties, or any person acting under his orders, such officer so seizing or detaining the ship, or other person, shall be freely and fully indemnified as well against the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors as against all persons so killed, maimed or hurt." Power to search a suspected ship is provided, but any foreign non-commissioned ship from any place within his Majesty's jurisdiction, after having come within any such place under stress of weather, or in the course of a peaceful voyage and upon which ship as fitting out or equipping of a warlike character has taken place. Difficulties in the way of an officer's execution of his duty are removed in anticipation by providing that no damages shall be payable and no officer or local authority shall be responsible, either civilly or criminally, in respect of the seizure or detention of any ship in pursuance of this order and his Majesty's representatives are not to be responsible in any action or other legal proceedings, or to be examinable as witnesses except at their own request.

At the same time that the order referred to above was issued, another was promulgated regulating the conduct of the inhabitants of British protectorates in similar circumstances. Neither British nor native subject may join a belligerent who is friendly to us. If, during the continuance of war in which Great Britain is neutral, any ship, goods or merchandise, captured as a prize of war, is brought within the limits of a protectorate, it will be lawful for the original owner to make application to the court for its restoration. In other respects the order is on all fours with that referred to in the opening paragraph. The publication of such orders is very necessary that the subject may know how far he may show his sympathy for a foreign State at war. Orders as to the liability of British subjects in the matter of contraband cargoes have also been published, but not with that prominence which the occasion demands. Instead of being stowed away on the back pages of the "London Gazette", they ought to be so published that every British subject can read and become fully acquainted with their provisions for himself. In England ignorance of the law is held to be no excuse for an offence. Every subject is supposed to be acquainted with it and its amendments, but he very rarely is. So far as contraband goes, no two nations and no two authorities quite agree as to what is and what is not contraband, but as to what is permitted in the way of assisting belligerent States who are friendly to us, there can be little room for differences of opinion.

Educational Progress in the C. P.

THE report on the state and progress of education in the Central Provinces for the year 1903-04, shows that in spite of the prevalence of plague and the local scarcity which existed in the early part of the year, the extension of education has been carried out systematically. In the face of two such obstacles the progress made by the Department, which shows a considerable advance on the previous year, furnishes most satisfactory proof of the increasing demand for education among the people. The number of schools has increased, while the number of pupils on the rolls is nearly 5,000 more than in the previous year. That the increase would have been ever greater but for plague, is clear from the statistics of the districts which suffered from that epidemic; thus in Nagpur 62 schools had to be closed on this account. In Berar there is an actual decrease both of schools and pupils, due entirely to plague, which was far more widespread there than in the Central Provinces, while in the Feudatory States, where there was no plague, there was an increase of 4,000 in the number of pupils, a rise of nearly 24 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. The expenditure shows but a slight increase over the previous year. A comparison of the percentages with those of last year is not of much value, because they are naturally affected more by the inclusion of Berar figures than by the incidents of the year; for example, in Berar there is no college, and hence the percentage of the expenditure on collegiate education to the total expenditure has fallen from 4·9 for the Central Provinces alone to 3·5 per cent. for the combined Provinces. Perhaps the most important change effected during the year, as a result of the Educational Conference, was the provincialization of all Board Girls' Schools; this change, however, did not involve much increase in expenditure, but rather transferred the charges for girls' schools from Local to Provincial Revenues. Of other schemes of reform which were under consideration during the year, some will take effect during the current year and some are not yet sanctioned. Among them may be mentioned the improvement of the Morris College, the creation of a separate Law College, the extension of the High School course and consequent increase of staff, the improvement of the Normal Schools, the grading of the teaching staff in Secondary Schools, and the increase in the superior inspecting staff. The report bears testimony to the steadily increasing popularity of Primary Education among the rural classes. The only regrettable feature in the report is that nothing could be done for the improvement of European and Eurasian education.

Resources of British North Borneo.

MR. CONSUL HEWETT, in a recent report, gives some valuable information on the resources of British North Borneo which should have more than an ordinary interest to those who have trading connections with that part of the Empire. During the past year, coal was found on the south-east boundary of the British North Borneo Company's territory and manganese in Mamdu Bay, and the work of developing the latter has been commenced. But Mr. Hewett says that until a shipment is placed on the market, it is impossible to say what value may attach to this discovery. Nothing so far has been done to develop the coal. Gold exists over a large area of the east coast, and there is little doubt that the field is a very rich one, but until prospectors give up the search for a reef or matrix and give their attention to dealing with the gold as it occurs, no development is likely to take place. Tobacco still remains the staple industry of the country. It, however, shows little tendency to expand. The tobacco is of excellent quality and has acquired a firm footing in the Amsterdam market. It is grown from Sumatra seed, and is chiefly used for wrappers. Many other tropical products have been tried and found to grow well, but beyond experiments little result has followed. Trade in both Sarawak and British North Borneo is entirely in the hands of Chinese and Oriental merchants, and is confined to the ports of Singapore and Hongkong. The result is that the local bazars are filled with cheaper and poorer goods of German make, a fact which it is worth calling the attention of British merchants and manufacturers to. Such British products as reach Borneo are unnecessarily dear on account of having to pass through Singapore merchants. According to Mr. Hewett the practice of appointing agents in Singapore as sole agents for the whole of the Malay Archipelago restricts the consumption by raising the price, and assists competition to the detriment of British trade.

H. W. S. PORPOISE, now in Bombay harbour, will pay off here and the ship's company will be sent home by passenger steamer. The cruiser will be dismantled and then sold.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 1st October, amounted to Rs. 7,214, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,615. Total earnings from 1st July to 1st October, were Rs. 90,565 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 21,595.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dolka Railway for the week ending 1st October, amounted to Rs. 1,523, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 184. Total earnings from 1st July to 1st October, were Rs. 21,827, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,310.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 1st October, amounted to Rs. 2,163, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 477. Total earnings from 1st July to 1st October, were Rs. 33,186, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,868.

LORD KITCHENER'S short visit to Lahore has left its trail behind, General Walter Kitchener, commanding the Lahore Division, has published the following Divisional Order:—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was generally satisfied with what he saw of the troops in the 3rd (Lahore) Division. He desires attention directed to tactical training, particularly with reference to co-operation between the units of a force and to a proper appreciation of the importance of timing military operations correctly. In the individual training His Excellency would like to see attention paid to the application of gymnastics, with the object of improving suppleness and quickness in field movements. The musketry training in the cavalry is considered, with exceptions, disappointing and His Excellency hopes for better results after further practice. The importance of realising the full value of the rifle must not be lost sight of by the cavalry arm. His Excellency would be glad to see a more uniform and improved standard of comfort in the hospitals. Great attention should be paid in enteric cases in order to prevent contagion. The Commander-in-Chief approves of the experiments made in segregation of enteric convalescents discharged from hospital, and desires it may be continued and the results specially studied.

THE first of the Class B type of submarine boats built for the Admiralty has been launched at Barrow by Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim. The vessel, in addition to being differently constructed internally to Class A, of which twelve have been built, is longer by about 50ft., her length being 150ft. and girth 63ft. The new type has many improvements, and is considered a great advance on any yet built for the British Navy.

DOWN in Sussex, says the "Express," there lives a gentleman whose generosity and public spirit have endeared him to the countryside. He gives large shooting parties and owns a fine motor-car. His horses are all thoroughbreds. He retired from the head-waitership of one of the best-known restaurants in Regent-street seven or eight years ago after the death of the proprietor. In these days he used to take between £50 and £60 a week as tips.

THE mildness of Cæsar's character was vindicated a little in the Salford Hundred Court of Record. One of the counsel in a case in which the Salford Corporation were the defendants complained of the autocratic conduct of modern municipal corporations. You cannot look at the stars or the moon without their consent, he declared. The times of Cæsar are not in it. The corporation are the masters, and we are the slaves. Judge Shee interposed with the practical question—Is Cæsar a third party in this case?

DALZIEL'S Washington correspondent states that an important speed trial has just been accomplished by the "Colorado," a new and hitherto untried type of armoured cruiser. The vessel steamed for forty-four miles against a strong head-wind at only a fraction short of twenty-two knots an hour. Then the wind changed, and the big cruiser raced home at an unexpected maximum of just over twenty-three knots per hour, or a general average of 22·27 knots for the four hours' run. She developed a 28,000 horse-power, which was 4,000 more than that required of the vessel.

A PARISIAN lady has left a legacy of 1,000fr. to the policeman who conducted her every day across the street outside her house. London policemen fortunately do not need any incitement to take care of timid street-crossers, and the good that such legacies would do is doubtful. They might, if multiplied like the forbidden tip in the non-tipping restaurant, place the ordinary person who tried to satisfy attendance with a smile at a sad disadvantage. We congratulate the Paris policeman, but he rendered a service which is outside the normal duties of the gendarmerie in his country.

THE Royal Humane Society have awarded a silver medal to Miss Daphne Milman and a certificate to Miss R. Milman, daughters of the late Sir A. Milman, Clerk to the House of Commons. The Misses Milman, with Miss D. F. Richmond, were visiting Windermere, and were bathing from a boat in the lake. Seeing Miss Richmond sinking, Miss D. Milman swam to her help, but was clutched, and both went under. Becoming exhausted, and seeing the boat drifting away, Miss Daphne Milman swam to shore, sixty yards distance, and taking another boat rowed out to her sister, who got into it. They then proceeded to where Miss Richmond had disappeared. Miss Daphne Milman again went in, and finding her friend under water brought her up, and she was got into the boat. The sisters began using artificial respiration, but it was three-quarters of an hour before any signs of life appeared.

THE ART OF MISS LA CREEVY.

MINIATURES AND THEIR HISTORY.

IT is a far cry from the humble miniaturist immortalised in "Nickleby" to the stately history of her calling which spreads its ample page before us with so much appropriate grace. But although the author seems to advance it only as a compilation, it comes across one with a pleasant surprise to find how, in addition to the information and research we have a right to demand, he has filled its chapters with character and intimate detail and human feeling, and many other living attributes very far removed from the shallow vanity out of which the art of portraiture originally rose. We cannot expect a conscientious historian to dwell except by implication on the unassuming heroism which has been given to the service of the art of painting in miniature by artists of whom the world has never heard. That is the unvarying lesson writ large on the pages of every walk of art. Dickens, with his unerring faculty for putting a sparkle of humour in the eye of sadness, made little Miss La Creevy rattle off her artistic trials cheerfully as if they were the merely fidgeting annoyances of everyday life. "What with bringing out eyes with all one's power, and keeping down noses with all one's force, and adding to heads, and taking away teeth altogether, you have no idea of the trouble one little miniature is. And then people are so dissatisfied and unreasonable, that nine times out of ten there's no pleasure in painting them." Those are the commonplaces of the craftsman always and everywhere.

After all, there are secret consolations, writes a reviewer of Dr. G. C. Williamson's History of Portrait Miniatures in the "Pall Mall Gazette." Every art has its favoured nook, on the same principle that every novelist (and Dickens himself confessed it) keeps a corner in his heart for some spoiled child of his invention. The carver of ivory statuettes, the expert in etching or the delicate art of the intaglio, the amateur worker in choice reliures or jewellery, takes comfort to himself that he has found the sovereign hobby to which all men would aspire if they did but know the things that are to their peace. Something of this coaxing of conscience must have lightened the labour of many a painter of miniatures when blindness hovered over him, and a shallow public was flocking to some less meritorious rival's studio. Lenses and pigments are more procurable now than they used to be, but there is the same besetting headache and the same difficulty as ever in training the moneyed patron up to his artistic obligations. We venture to think Dr. Williamson has gone farther than any writer or critic before him to teach the collector of miniatures what qualities and points to look for in his search for the perfect example. Miniature-painting is surely one of the most alluring and deserving of the many grooves of art. Henry Gyles, writing of it a couple of hundred years ago, laid it down that those who look to excel in it must be possessed of a strong imagination, a good invention, a deep judgment, yea, and natural inclination to drawing. It was a wiser man who, shirking categoric definition, said the aim of the portrait-painter in general was to tell the truth and tell it lovingly, and as for the miniaturist in particular, it might be added that his limitations, as a rule, increase in inverse proportion to the diminution of his space. What the sonnet is in poetry, the miniature is in art; and the two are still further alike in the strictness and narrowness of their technique, as compared with the indefinable excellences that lie beyond. It is not the least of the author's successes that he contrives to convey into his pages some sense of those airy and intangible charms which have eluded so many writers hitherto.

Somewhere in his work he says that miniatures in the keeping require as much care as children do. The mischief of damp, fire, and bad materials, not to speak of the opposed extremes of neglect and officious "dusting," must have robbed us of countless specimens, good and bad alike, since the art came in with the sixteenth century. It was not an invention, like painting in enamel; rather a transition from the medallion faces which used to decorate illuminated manuscripts. But there can be no doubt of the impetus the new fashion derived from the genius and inventiveness of Holbein. His is the mightiest brush among all that have ever practised it, and the author's good fortune in lighting on one of Holbein's lost examples a year ago encourages the hope that others await the intelligent and patient searcher, so as to add to the dozen or more we possess with certainty from his wonderful pencil. When these gems turn up, if ever, let the lucky discoverer heed Dr. Williamson's advice as to the care that ought to go to the opening of it, so that no hidden memorandum of the painter's may be lost. More than one tiny human document has come to light in this way, and yielded a welcome fact or side-view on the temperament of some famous sitter, a truer guide as to the real man, perhaps, than the picture itself. Size, again, is no clue to the possible value, though, as quaint old Norgate said, if the portrait be too small, "the likeness must be a work of Faith rather than of Sence." The author, by the way, is able to give us, for the first time, the truth as regards the curious tract by this old worthy, which has come down to us in so many garbled versions. He says that the manuscript signed "Daniel King," in the British Museum, is nothing more nor less than a barefaced plagiarism; though the figure the two works cut in his appendix redounds rather more to the importance of King than of the man he so unscrupulously robbed.

Another quaint old adage well-known to painters, to "beware of perfections at a distance," would seem to have been borrowed at a very early date from the sphere of landscape work and reversed for the benefit of miniaturists, so as to make them enamoured of finesse and exactitude of touch. Some of the oldest work extant—such for instance, as the Holbein portrait of Sir Thomas More in the Godolphin-Quicke collection—has a completeness and a finish which remind one rather of the casket-panels of the late Flemish school than the pattern an experimentalist was setting in a form of art then in its infancy. As it progressed, and men forgot that the name of it (minium, or scarlet) came from the vermeil tint of the old monastic scripts, parchment and the backs of playing-cards gave place to the strip of ivory, and a courtly age caught the full infection of an art so well adapted to its fondness for resplendent raiment and its passionate cult of beauty. There could be few things more exquisitely seductive to the eye than some of the Elizabethan miniatures we still possess in their early freshness, though Queen Bess herself gains nothing by it, owing to the stubborn objection she had to shading on her face, and the consequent flatness of all her approved presentments. But the priceless miniatures we have of Sir Philip Sidney, his peerless sister, Dudley, Wriothesley, Drummond of Hawthornden, and the other poets and gallants of that day, are in many cases more faithful and authentic than life-size canvases which have had to subserve the ends of household decoration, and endure the candle and log-fire smoke of generations of gaiety. In these things, too, the hammer is mightier for mischief than the sword. When we come to the Civil War time and the virile work of Samuel Cooper, Dr. Williamson will have it that the notable men of the period were men of noble face, and he cites Cromwell, Monk, Milton, and the rest as proof of it. But is this view a sound one? No one denies to the Puritan type an element of ruggedness and inborn power, and there never was a great upheaval that did not mould its leaders, like its events into the form best calculated to leave a permanent impress upon history. But there is nothing of the Roundhead featuring in Milton, any more than in Hampden or Marvell; and the men who best embody it betray no more "nobility" than the Cavalier and Tudor nobles painted by Colison, Hilliard, the Olivers, and Mary Beale. This is one of those cases where the eye sees what it brings along with it, and we must allow as much for Cooper's own character and subjective influence on his work as we do for the author's predilections, or our own, towards a special type of visage. By the way, the author in his three portraits of Thurloe, Cromwell's secretary, includes a miniature by Cooper we have always assigned as a portrait of Milton.

(Concluded on page 6)

ALEXEIEFF'S ADVICE

THE VICEROY INTERVIEWED.

MANCHURIAN SITUATION.

OVERCROWDED HOSPITALS.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

Admiral Alexeieff who was interviewed to-day, said he admired the military organisation of the Japanese, but it was too minute and they prepared their plans so carefully that they often missed opportunities of striking rapid blows.

General Kuroki, he said, lost precious time at Feng-huang-cheng and could have annihilated Sassulitch and jeopardised the Russian concentration at Liao-yang.

The reports of serious dissensions between himself and General Kuropatkin were, he said, all lies. He had never interfered with the General's plans and even if divergences of opinion had arisen, there had been no constant antagonism. He knew nothing of General Kuropatkin's famous order of the day till it was published and scarcely approved it.

The Russian auxiliary cruiser Kuban is passing the Great Belt outward bound.

Reuter (Tokio) says it is reported that the Russian warship Gromoboi has struck a rock and been severely damaged at Vladivostock during a trial after repairs and that she has now been re-docked in a sinking condition.

The statement that Vice-Admiral Beaumont had been appointed British representative on the Inquiry Commission is confirmed.

The situation on the Shaho changes but little.

Many officers are reaching General Kuropatkin's head-quarters to replace those who have fallen.

The troops are better fed than hitherto during the campaign, but the question of supplies for the huge army, not to mention fuel and forage, remains a most difficult problem in spite of the improvement in the Railway.

There are over eighty-six thousand sick and wounded in terribly overcrowded hospitals between Baikal and Mukden.

General Linievitch has assumed command of the first Manchurian Army.

The Japanese loan appears to be an unqualified success and applications are pouring in from all quarters, including Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Reuter's correspondent before Port Arthur says that the Japanese made a desperate attack on the 30th ultimo, and gained the powerful East Krikwan fort, giving them the key to the Eastern fort ridge. Their casualties were fifteen hundred.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Speech By Lord Selbourne.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

Lord Selbourne speaking at Bristol last night said that the just demands of Great Britain have been complied with. The Tribunal would settle the responsibility and apportion the blame. The Tsar had undertaken to deal with those responsible according to the finding of the Commission.

Referring to the great problem of the defence of India, he said they could not disguise from themselves the great march Russia had taken towards the frontier. He hoped there would never be a conflict, but as the responsible trustees for the safety of the Empire they had to regard the military facts.

THE MIKADO'S BROTHER.

Arrival at Washington.

Fushimi, the adopted brother of the Mikado, has been officially received at Washington and visits President Roosevelt to-day.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The Agreement Ratified.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

The French Chamber has ratified the whole of the Anglo-French Agreement.

PRELATE'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Cardinal Expires in Consistory.

Cardinal Mocenni fell dead in the Consistory at Rome to-day.

BLIZZARD IN AMERICA.

Communications Destroyed.

A tremendous blizzard in America has cut off communication between New York and the West and South.

PARSEE HIGH PRIEST OF THE DECCAN.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD Nov, 15.

At an influential meeting of Parsi ladies and gentlemen held at the Bai Perozebai Hall, Secunderabad, an address on behalf of the Parsi Anjuman, Secunderabad and Hyderabad, beautifully printed at the Kaiser-i-Hind press on parchment and couched in chaste Gujerati language and full of good ideas, was presented this evening to Sirdar Doctor Dustoor Saheb Hoshungji Jamasji, high priest of Deccan and Malwa, enlogising his long and noble services to the Parsi Community and thanking him for coming to Secunderabad for performing the opening ceremoney of the new fire temple at Chudderghaut, despite old age and ill health. A beautiful rich silver casket accompanied the address. Both were subscribed by the Anjuman.

Khan Bahadur Edulji Sorabji Chenoy presided.

Dustoor Hoshungji replied in suitable terms and said he was proud of the address and casket and grateful to the Anjuman. He was then garlanded with flowers midst deafening cheers. Three cheers were called when he drove home. The meeting passed off pleasantly.

THE CRASTER HERITAGE FRAUD.

STATEMENT BY COWIE.

THE PRISONER'S REGRETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The Calcutta papers publish five columns of Ernest Cowie's statement before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. It is a graphic story of a crime which Cowie says originated with the man, Smalley, now undergoing four years' rigorous imprisonment. Having once been fascinated into it, he went deeper into the mire, gambled away the money on the race course and finally on the 9th or 10th May last, unsuccessfully attempted to drown himself at Barrackpore by falling off the roof of a dinghy in which he was returning from Serampore. He was pulled out of the water alive, but senseless.

Cowie's statement concludes as follows:—The measure of my repentance can be judged more by my taking manfully the punishment that may be awarded to me than by any expression of contrition or repentance that may fall from me now. I desire, however, to state that I am truly sorry for all that I have done and to tender my most humble apologies to the High Court, of which I was enrolled an attorney, for the offences connected with the grant of administration.

The following is a summary of Cowie's statement:—The accused said the Court was already aware of the confession made by him to Mr. Eggar of having mis-appropriated sixty-thousand rupees belonging to the Craster estate, but the case against him now went further. Smalley having implicated him in the former's personation of the son of the deceased and in the entire fraud. Cowie said: "The case against me of complicity may not be a strong one, as I naturally took care to have as light a trial behind as possible. The corroborative evidence required to support the evidence of an accomplice might, therefore, be such as could be explained away to the jury, but I cannot, nor do I wish to offend any further against the laws of God and man and do not seek, therefore, to defend myself on the new case opened up now against me." Accused said he informed Inspector Hanson that he intended to plead guilty to complicity in the whole fraud, shortly after starting on the voyage from Australia and did not return to this country with the object of denying his complicity with Smalley in the entire fraud.

He was not to blame for the statement, not having been put in as soon as he was placed before the Court for trial. Smalley's confessions before the Court and the Sessions bore, he submitted, the obvious construction of being written in self-defence and to secure for himself a mitigation of punishment as Cowie's dupe. Having adopted that role, he could hardly expect him now, if cross-examined, to admit that he had exaggerated matters as far as the accused putting temptation in his way was concerned, or to leave out what he thought would be inconsistent with his character of the dupe. Cowie said he could only state, therefore, what actually did occur and said he probably knew the name of Craster as a constituent from occasionally seeing accounts, but it was not until 1899 or 1900 that Mr. Meade called and mentioned that nothing had been heard from the representative or relatives regarding the estate of deceased. Meanwhile he made Smalley's acquaintance, who told him he was hard up and wanted work and asked for help. Smalley used to call at his house and one evening towards the end of 1901, Smalley told him he had wealthy aunts at home who might come down with money if he could get home. Cowie said he had then got Craster's death-certificate, showing he had been dead some three years together with information that he had lived with an aged sister who died after him and that no other relations were known of.

It occured to him when Smalley was speaking that if he did go home he might do him a good turn by letting him see if he could ask for commission for putting them on to the money. Smalley asked accused to what he referred and the latter began to tell him what he knew about E. C. Craster and the bank shares. Before he got to the point of telling him he might be able to earn some commission or reward by tracing out any heirs, he jumped up and asked accused for God's sake to let him have the chance of fingering some money, or words to that effect. He said who would know that he was not a Craster who had resumed his name when he found his father was dead. It was possible, he thought, then that accused meant to propose some such thing to him as he was very excited about it. Cowie did not suppose Smalley paid much attention when he told him he only meant he might earn something for himself by finding out any heirs. Cowie said he at first laughed at the idea, but eventually yielded to the temptation and furnished Smalley with funds, dictated drafts of the letters to be written by him in the name H. C. Craster and gave him a letter and power of attorney and also sent him £25 through Messrs. T. Cook and Sons.

When Smalley returned to India, Cowie wanted to drop the whole thing, but Smalley was determined to go on, and he, therefore, took the further plunge necessary to complete the fraud and obtained an administration under the power of attorney. Securing the bank shares he sold them and remitted Smalley Rs. 45,000 on the understanding that he send should back Rs 20,000 which never came. Meanwhile he speculated with the balance of the estate, nearly all the money, about Rs. 60,000, going in betting during the racing season of 1901-02.

Smalley turned up in 1903, and gave Cowie Rs. 2,000 in Rs. 100 notes, which the police had traced to him subsequently. He got another Rs. 1,000 from Smalley. The police came to him in May 1903 and he then warned Smalley the police suspected him. Both agreed not to implicate the other accused and tried to make good the Rs. 60,000 by further racing transactions, but lost heavily.

He heard of Smalley's arrest, and was summoned to give evidence on his trial. He then made up his mind to put an end to himself and attempted to do so on the night of the 9th or 10th of May last, at Barrackpur by falling over-board in the river, off the roof of a dinghy in which he was returning from Serampur. He was pulled out as he came to the surface senseless. The next day he wrote out a statement to Mr. Figgar and sent it to him after he had determined the partnership. He then resolved to leave India, for if he had surrendered himself to justice he could not have replaced the money. He hoped to get a fresh start in life somewhere else and perhaps be able to pay back some day some part of the Craster money. He, therefore, left Calcutta and eventually got to Western Australia where he was arrested.

He had been told there was evidence available in Calcutta to show that the money did not belong to E. C. Craster at all but that he had held the sum originally in trust. Should it be found that the money was not E C. Craster's, or that there were grave doubts of its having been his money, Cowie trusted that the charges of criminal breach of trust, under sections 406 and 409 might be altered to charges of criminal misappropriation.

LATER.

Ernest Hardwicke Cowie was to-day committed for trial at the next High Court Criminal Sessions which commence on the 28th instant.

THE first portfolio of photographs from works by old masters published for use of members of the Arundel Club is in preparation, and will be issued at latest by December 1. These photographs, which are to be of pictures and other works of art (often difficult of access) in private collections and elsewhere, of which in no case can reproductions be obtained in the ordinary course, will be issued only to the members of the Arundel Club. The present series consists of fifteen photographs in a neat case; but it is hoped that the club may be able to enlarge the scope of its activity to a considerable extent in the future, though this must, of course, depend on the amount of support received. The annual subscription is one guinea. Those who wish to join, or desire to receive further information as to the society's aims and methods, are invited to communicate with Robert Ross, Esq., 10, Sheffield gardens, Kensington, W.

POONA ARMY MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 15.

Nothing of an exceptional character is reported in connection with the Cavalry operations since the last report appeared. Two regiments have of late been engaged wholly in Cavalry tactics as laid down in the Cavalry Manual for 1904 and in accordance with the instructions from Head-quarters. The two other arms of artillery and infantry will begin manœuvring by the end of this month when the Head-quarters staff will probably meet them at the point of concentration.

The staff for Manchesters is as follows:—Derector and umpire-in-chief, Major-General Richardson; staff of the Director, Aide-de-Camp Capt Casson, 27th Light Cavalry and Capt. Gordon, Chief Staff Officer. Col. Fiftzgerald A A G. 6th Division 18th Liwana Lancers; Assistant Quarter-Master-General Capt. Dyson, Royal Scots commanding Royal Artillery; Lieut-Col Carter R. F. A., Intelligence Officer; Capt. Holbrook D. A. A. G. Western Army Corps, Chief S. and T, Officer; Major Murray S. and T. Corps, P. M. Officer; Lieutenant-Colonel Bull M. D; I.M.S. Staff Officer, to represent the Western Army Corps; Bt.-Colonel Bell A. A. G. Western Army Corps, Red Force Commander Colonel Onslow R. R. Orderly Officer; Lieutenant Twiss, R. E., A. A. G; Lieut Colonel Steaven A. A. G. 6th Division Commanding Infantry Brigade, senior officer of Infantry regiment and present O. C. cavalry; Lieut.-Colonel Grantham, 33rd Cavalry commanding R. A. Lieutenant-Col. Montgomery Kampbell R. F. A., chief R. E. Engineer.; Major Brewin R. E. Recording Officer; Captain Hopwood 33rd Light Cavalry, transport officer; Captain Northern S. M. O., Lieutenant Colonel Fooks, Khaki force commander; Lieutenant Colonel Stanley Paterson Argyll, and Sutherland Highlanders orderly officer; Lieutenant Cheape A. Q. M. G. and C. R. E, Major Leslie R. E, D. A. A. G.; Captain McCandiesh Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders commanding the infantry brigade, senior officer of infantry regiment the present O. C. Cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel Kookson, 29th Lancers, commanding the Royal Artillery; Major Strange R. F. A. recording officer; Major F. De B. Young D. A. A. G. for instruction transport officer; Lieutenant Noake S. M. O.; Captain Hooper.

The following officers will be detailed as transport officers during the district manœuvres which are to take place between the 28th November and 10th December:—Lieutenant Greenstreat, 103rd Infantry, to remain in charge of regimental Government transport, to march from Satara to the end of the manœuvres; Lieutenant E. G. Hamilton, Connaught Rangers, to remain in charge of regimental Government transport, to march from Ahmednagar to the end of the manœuvres; Lieutenant W. Macready, 121st Pioneers, Lieuteuant W. Orr Paterson East Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenant Lord George Dundas, 93rd Highlanders, to report themselves for duty to the divisional Transport Officer, Poona Division.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL.

HYDERABAD, Nov. 15.

THE final of the Hyderabad Polo Tournament took place last evening, before a large gathering of spectators. The contesting teams were the Golcondas and the 13th Hussars. His Highness the Nizam, Prince Osman Ali Khan, Sir David and Lady Barr, and his Excellency Maharajah Kishen Pershad were all present. His Excellency the Maharajah was "At Home."

The game was an easy one for the Golcondas, who won by the handsome margin of five goals, the scores at the call of time being:

Golcondas ..... 8 goals, one subsidiary.
13th Hussars ..... 3 goals, one subsidiary.

Captain Killadar, of the Golcondas, who was in ill health, was obliged to leave the field at the end of the second chukker, and was replaced by young Asgar Mirza. Captain Osman Yar Jung played a very fine game, and was splendidly assisted by Mr. Kader Beg.

On the conclusion of the game, a hollow square was formed in front of the pavilion on the Fatteh Maidan, with a table in the centre containing the handsome trophy. His Highness then descended from the Stand, accompanied by the Prince, the Maharajah and Sir David Barr. The Golconda team stepped forward, each in turn, and presented nuzzers to his Highness, who then handed the cup to Captain Osman Yar Jung. Cheers were given for his Highness, the winners and the runners up, and the crowd dispersed, the guests adjourning to a marque where refreshments were served.

The following were the competing teams:—Golconda: Faiz Mahomed Khan, Mr. Kader Beg, Captain Osman Yar Jung and Captain Killadar; and 13th Hussars: Major Pedder, Captain Twist, Colonel Wiggin and Captain Church.

The umpires were Major Jones and Captain Barr.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Bunbury, 14th Sikhs, is appointed, officiating assistant Quarter-master-General, Army Head-quarters, vice Colonel A. B. Fenton, on leave.

Colonel J. C. Swann, C.B., Indian Army, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Command Head-quarters, vice Colonel A.W. Proudfoot, Indian Army, vacated.

Captain H. H. G. Hyslop, 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Superintendent of Gymnasia, Umballa, vice Captain G. R. C. Stuart, vacated.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel J. W. Dunlop, C. B., Royal Horse Artillery, is posted from the Home to the Indian establishment and is appointed to the Command of the Royal Horse Artillery Group at Mhow, vice Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. M. S. Brunker, vacated.

Captain D. Ogilvie, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Punjab Command on return from leave.

Captain G. R. Stockley, Royal Engineers is posted to the Punjab Command, on return from leave.

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 14.

Major F C Amesbury, 10th Jats, from England.
2nd-Lieut D J W Blair, 17th Infantry, from England.
Major G H Weller, 14th Jat Laucers, from England.
Lieut V P B Williams, 4th Cavalry, from England.
Lieut G L Farran, 4th Cavalry from England.
Major G S Broome, Staff, from England.
Lieut C Macfie, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, from Marseilles.
Lieut E R Meade-Waldo, 3rd Rifle Brigade, from Meerut.
Lieut Lyon, 2nd North Stafford Regiment, from Umballa.
Lieut C Wicks, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, from Marseilles.
Captain J H C Barne, R E, from Marseilles.
Major H H Butler, R F A, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 14.

Major J M Burt, Staff, to Abbottabad.
Brigadier-General E O Hamilton, to Secunderbad.
2nd-Lieut W R Hartcup, 1st Durham Lt Infantry, to Secunderabad.
2nd-Lieut D J W Blair, 17th Infantry, to Agra.
Major F C Amesbury, 10th Jats, to Delhi.
Lieut E R Meade-Waldo, 3rd Rifle Brigade, to Deolali.
Colonel J H E Reid, Staff, to Poona.
Lieut V P B Williams, 4th Cavalry, to Allahabad.
Lieut G L Farran, 4th Cavalry, to Allahabad.
Major C R Hasty 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles to Lahore.
Major A Nicholls 55th Coke's Rifles to Dera Ismail Khan.
Lt.-Colonel A F Hogge, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to England.
Lt.-Colonel L A Waddell, 23rd Gurkhas to England.
Captain A A James 29th Punjabis to Dera Ismail Khan.
Lieut S A Sullivan 1st Oxford Lt Infantry to Umballa.
Major Phillips S and T Corps to Umballa.
Captain V Heathcote Roberts I M S to Mooltan.
Lieut. C Macfie 1st Seaforth Highlanders to Nasirabad.
Lieut C Wicks, 1st Seaforth Highlanders to Nasirabad.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Picture Exhibitions.

SARASATE IN LONDON.

ITALIAN OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

THE Goupil Gallery contains the generally well-chosen pictures to which it has accustomed us. As new exhibitors we find M. Jurres, whose work has not yet been seen in England; M. Aman-Jean, M. Henri Dumont, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Sauter, Mr. Campbell Taylor, Miss Ethel Walker, Mr. McEvoy, and Mrs. McEvoy. Among exhibitors whom we rejoice to meet again, after the beautiful "St. Pauls's" of last year, is M. Cossaar; his "Interior of Amiens Cathedral" is full of interesting and beautiful truth. He sees not only the precision but the imprecision of the foreshortened pillars—the slight play of perspective in this least mechanical of Gothic cathedrals, and the life of the columnar throng; the life also of the light shed upon their ranks. Something of the human irregularity—which the drill-sergeant aiming to make his men wheel like a park-gate is not quite able to overcome and quell, and which a sharply foreshortening view reveals, seems to be just perceptible in the drawing of this lighted aisle. The painting, besides, is all solid and delicate, and expressive of space and air. "The Transept of Amiens Cathedral," by the same hand, though full of skill, has less distinction. M. Blanche's single figure of a woman turning abruptly towards the light and away from a mirror that reflects her and the open window, is a brilliant piece of painting. This artists puts more colour into his work than does any other of his school—a school which is English or Scottish, rather than French. In this example the work is thoroughly interesting, whether in the painting of the face and neck, or in the depth of the black bodice, or in the dim mirror view. An extraordinarily ugly yellow rose does injustice to M. Blanche's design no less than to his colour. As at the Institute, we have an opportunity of comparing the work of Mr. George Henry with that of M. Blanche. The former artist exhibits Goldfish, which has passages of great skill.

Of the most interesting picture by M. Jurres, "The Prodigal Son," we may say that it is Rodin in paint; at least the painter has made an effort to see, to feel, to represent, and to hide as M. Rodin does these things. The substance of the limbs of this nude figure, cast down upon its face, the roll of the forms, their long roundness, and the rough veil involving the drawing, are all rather superficial suggestions from the Rodin modelling. In action, "The Prodigal Son" is thorough, if not great; it is perhaps no more than can be got from an energetic model, though one would find it difficult to say where the drama lacks the true sign of tragedy—the sign which, in all the arts, is more than the proof. The defect of passion is, however, more evident in M. Jurres' "Delivering Joseph's Coat to Jacob." Qualities of colour, and still more of tone, become invisible in this picture by reason of the glass and its reflections. M. Henri le Sidaner repeats in three of his four pictures the lighted window in the darkening evening, but does not equally repeat their success. In "Evening in the Village" the shinning windows and open door have great beauty; but the effect is tedious in "Summer Evening," a picture that has no little beauty in the water and in the distant wall in light, but M. le Sidaner's usual defect of a dirty sky. He appears in a new manner in Mon Jardin, painted in extreme sunshine, but with little charm. In the street scenes the artist keeps that manner of painting which somewhat teases the eye, as does that part of a photograph which is out of focus. It is not mere indistinctness that so troubles the sight, but the kind of indistinctness. For beauty, however, more than this would be pardonable, and these pictures are decoratively valuable. Of several landscapes by M. Jose Weiss, "The Normandy Village" seems the most truly artistic; a very quiet passage of shore beyond the river has a sensible beauty; there is something rather naif in the painter's lavish use of boats on the various planes of his receding water; but his picture is harmonious and charming. Mr. Peppercorn exhibits "The Boatman," which has more impulse and real simplicity than in usual with his always interesting work. Of M. Henri Dumont's flower-pieces, Roses, a rather sentimental group, does injustice to the far more beautiful and grave Hortensia. In another room are on view Mr. John Fulleylove's pencil drawings of landscape and architecture in England, Italy, Greece, Holland, and the Holy Land. There is uncommon spirit in his use of the pencil, with a variety and liberty particularly valuable in drawings of architecture.

At the Dutch Gallery, Brook-street, are exhibited etchings and drawings by Mr. Strang, all the work of one who is really a draughtsman and an artist, though of one who shows many kinds of discipleship. In the drawings he compels us—even by means of tone of his paper—to think of Holbein, but the complete expressiveness of that master's line is lacking; obviously he who had it would be another Holbein. This is most noticeable in the portrait of Mr. Chamberlain, while that of Mr. Douglas Cockerell, exhibited once at the New Gallery, is an admirable drawing, perhaps, the best in this collection. "The Creation" refers us inevitably, and not very fortunately, to Blake; and, among the etchings, we find plates that, as it were, profess M. Legros and, through him, Jean Francois Millet, others like and unlike Rembrandt, others very like Daumier, one that is very like Daumier and a little like Whistler, and one or two that remind us much of Cornelius Bega. This last likeness is especially in the square action and angular composition, the complete avoidance of curves. The least fortunate manner of Mr. Strang is perhaps the Rembrandteesque, as in "The Descent from the Cross," the most fortunate that which suggests Millet, as in The Mourners, a very fine plate, and Tramps. Mr. Strang is like his French comrades, very fond of such things as umbrellas. It does not, however, seem necessary to prove a contempt for the pretty and the smooth by drawing peasants in wrinkled old black coats and tall hats, nor by choosing such abnormal, deformed, and degraded faces as appear in Billiard Players, Procession, and the caricatured Street Merchants. The best of these etchings of character and humour seems to us to be Violoncello Player—very angular, very interesting in drawing very true in action, and decidedly humorous. It is altogether more dramatic than the rest.

At the Gutekunst Gallery, King-street, are the Cornelis Bega etchings, admirably composed, that Mr. Strang's work so resembles. They are in a fine collection of etchings by Dutch and Flemish masters of the seventeenth century. This comprises some capital examples of the attentive plates of Nicolas Berghem, etchings in which the dull Dutch cow has a style; several very beautiful plates by Van Dyck, and some of Rembrandt's, not of the first class, but admirable; some of the work of Ferdinand Bol, very like Rembrandt and worthy of the master, especially the interior called "The Family"; and one or two plates by that interesting artist H. Najwinox, who seems to lead the prosaic Dutch school up towards Rembrandt, in his romantic little "Riverbank" and "The Two Oaks;" with many others of the little masters. In the same gallery may be seen, uncatalogued, a very beautiful Cameron, a wonderful Meryon, a Legros, and a Whistler of high order.

The first of three recitals which Sarasate purposes to give during the present autumn season was given at the Bechstein Hall under the direction of Mr. Vert on Saturday afternoon, Dr. Otto Neitzel being the pianist of the occasion. Now Sarasate is so singular a genius, so splendid a poet, and so finely attuned a player that his long absences from London are matters really to deplore. Moreover, there have been certain people who without any rhyme or reason have insisted upon instituting comparisons between himself and other great men persistently, and to his disadvantage, which is a matter that naturally would estrange a man of his extraordinary Southern temperament from a town where his greeting has often been somewhat cold, and where his assured lack of Teutonic sentiment has not persuaded many of the admirers, say of an artist like Joachim, to follow the steps of Sarasate with enthusiastic praise. It is perfectly true that in great German work, such as that of Bach, Sarasate finds here and there not only a rival but also a superior; but this is merely to say, for example, that a man like Benvenuto Cellini, in his finest moments of gold-beating and design, was not as great an architect as Michael Angelo. The fact remains that Sarasate ranks upon a wonderfully high level, and that he, in certain emotional elements, so far as the present generation of musicians is concerned, is quite unconquerable. Again, in such a conclusion, one may be confronted by a comparison with such letter players as Kreisler and his companions in modern celebrity; but when a tradition has been created, when a man has finally entered through the last portals of renown, as one finds the situation so beautifully allegorised in the last scene of Mozart's "Die Zauberflote," the position of the player becomes classical.

Then again the infinite delicacy and refinement of Sarasate's technique—his shake, for example, is as lovely as it is personal—persuade one into a perfectly shameless enthusiasm over the matter of his mastery, his skill, his sweetness, and his most careful attention to the beauty which exists for beauty's sake alone. His own "Nocturne Serenade" for violin, and his Introduction and "Tarantelle" for the same instrument, were interpreted with a spirit of brightness and with such an effect as one would literally describe as comparable to the silver of running water under delicate skies, or of the stretches of some lake in a mystical moonlight. For Sarasate, like many a Spaniard, is in his objective utterance of music as nearly pictorial as a man may be in the effects which he produces upon the minds of his hearers. Carl Goldmark's Second Suite for pianoforte and violin is a work which, although scarcely interesting, has passages which are indubitably fine and of which Sarasate took the utmost advantage. His, for the greater part, grand and subtle playing during the whole afternoon left his audience in a state of absolute enthusiasm, and though the Beehstein Hall was crowded to its utmost, even to standing room, he was not allowed to depart until he had pleased his hearers by two encores at the end of the programme, each of which consisted of a different movement from two Sonatas by Bach. Dr. Neitzel is possibly a trifle uninteresting as a pianist, and there were assuredly moments when the contrast which he created between himself and Sarasate seemed a little exaggerated, a little overdone. That, however, scarcely interfered with the great success of the afternoon concert, and it is to be noticed that these two players will be associated again at the same hall on Monday, October 31, and Tuesday November 8. Those who remember the enthusiasm which never ran into extremes, and which greeted some years since those who were called "Fiddlers Three," will be interested to remember that not even the youthful prodigies of to-day can cause to fade the glories of such players as Sarasate, Joachim, and Lady Halle.

At Covent Garden on Friday night, Mme. Gianoli made her first appearance as Carmen. It is perhaps something of a pity that she chose a part with which so many very famous prime donne have associated themselves; for though she plays with charm and sings with distinction she somehow misses that enormous sense of personality which one finds for example in a Calve. Her voice is scarcely of that searching quality which Bizet's music emphatically clamours for the fact of the matter is that although Bizet's work is performed in all the various opera houses of Europe one would not like to compute how many times a year it simply bristles with difficulty and tries the artist to the utmost; one need only observe how really good acting powers and considerable vocal gifts are not always sufficient to produce a full effectiveness. Of course, the enormously crowded house came chiefly to hear Caruso in the part of Don Jose, and he assuredly gave as fine a performance as anybody need desire. It is precisely the part to suit Caruso, who has terrible moments of passion as for example, in Pagliacci, and can rise to a terrific height of musical exaltation. Miss Alice Nielsen sang the part of Michaela very charmingly. The orchestra was perhaps a little too enthusiastic for Signor Campanini gave his players a very free hand with their fortissimi and at times with curiously violent results. The lesser parts were all treated well and it really looks as though this season born as it were out of due time is going to be hugely successful.

SUIT AGAINST NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal filed by Chaturbhuj Morarji against a decision of Mr. Justice Russel delivered on 14th March last in a suit in which Chaturbhuj, as proprietor of the old "Times of India" premises in Parsee Bazar Street, sued his tenants, Messrs. Bennett, Coleman and Co. proprietors of the "Times of India," to obtain a judicial declaration of his having been absolutely entitled to a corrugated iron-shed, which he maintained was a permanent fixture; to claim compensation for making good dilapidation repairs, and painting. Defendants' contention was that it was not a fixture or addition to the demised premises, if it was a fixture it was a trade-fixture, and not a new fixture. Mr Justice Russell held the shed to be in the nature of a chattel or a trade-fixture, but said the defendants were liable to effect the repairs, and paint the building, such repairs only as had reasonably become necessary from the defendant's breach of covenant to repair. Against this judgment the plaintiff appealed on the ground that the learned Judge ought not to have held the shed was a fixture within the meaning of the indenture of lease dated 8th January 1880, and he should not have held it to be a mere chattel or trade fixture, and the defendants were entitled to remove the shed on the expiration of their tenancy; and he should have directed the defendants to pay the whole cost of the suit. In reply to these and other grounds of appeal, defendants stated among other things that they were monthly tenants, not assignees of the lease: and therefore were not liable to the repairing covenants contemplated by the lease. They further objected to the decree for the reason that a document not registered was used as evidence; and stated the Judge should have directed the plaintiff to pay to the defendants the whole cost of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Little and Company appeared for the appellant and plaintiff; Mr. Lowndes with Mr Strangman instructed by Messrs Smetham Byrne and Noble appeared for the respondents and defendants.

Mr. Scott addressed the Court for the appellant. Counsel said the question was regarding the ownership of what was the printing shed of the old premises of the "Times of India." The question was whether the proprietors of the "Times of India," having left the premises and gone elsewhere were entitled to remove the shed, or the plaintiff and appellant, who was their landlord, entitled to retain it. The twenty years' lease contained covenants for repairs and for the handing over of new fixtures and additions. As the premises were to have been used for the purposes of a printing press, the erection of a printing-shed was contemplated in the covenant. After the expiration of the twenty years the lease came to an end. From the death of Colonel Nassau Lees on 9th March 1889 down to the present partnership which was entered into the 4th January 1889, the Advocate-General traced the different proprietors in order of time, and said that when the suit was filed the defendants brought into Court Rs. 2,084 and subsequently Rs. 675. The question of dilapidation was referred to Mr. Chambers as Special Commissioner, who decided the amount was not sufficient, and awarded to the plaintiff a sum considerably larger. Half the costs were awarded to the plaintiff; the shed was adjudged to the defendants. The plaintiff appealed on account of the shed; the defendants for the amount awarded for dilapidations. Counsel admitted that once the Court was in possession of facts, the case did not admit of much argument, and requested the Judges to have a personal inspection of the premises, which was now used as Messrs. Kemp and Company's godown. It was close by, and would enable them to judge for themselves whether the columns, gutter sockets, fastenings and roof made it or not a trade fixture, to which the landlord was entitled. Counsel quoted rules and cases in support of his point. He said although defendants were their tenants, the terms of the lease had not been expressly renewed: there was no express assignment to the defendants.

Further hearing was adjourned their Lordships having appointed Thursday morning to see the shed for themselves.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

I AM afraid there is very little news to give you this week, writes our Ahmedabad correspondent, for in spite of the delightful weather we are now having, nothing of a very excitable nature has occurred during this month, unless perhaps the Tennis Tournaments in which much interest has been taken by tennis players in general. I think I told you that the mixed doubles ended in Mr. and Mrs. Duff (—15) beating Miss Palmes and Captain Lowson (+30) in the finals. The games were very good, and as each side won one set, much excitement prevailed during the playing of the third one. I believe a stretcher was requisitioned from the Military lines close by as a sudden collapse of one of the ladies was feared, but both ladies managed to do without it and with the assistance of a little stimulant they survived and were able to finish the game. Much credit is due to Mr. and Mrs. Duff who both played remarkably well. In the singles Mr. Duff (—15) and Mr. Robinson (scratch) met in the final and some good play was witnessed. Mr. Robinson won the first two sets, in the second set the games stood Robinson 5, Duff 1, and the game became very interesting as Mr. Duff steadily won each game until the score stood 5,—4 advantage all which looked as if a third set would have to be played to decide the conqueror. Mr. Robinson however won the last stroke and thus won the Tournament. The Gentlemen's doubles are now on and will be over this week, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Barr are in the finals and will play the winners of the game to be played to-day, Messrs. Atkins and Palmer vs Messrs. A. Sievwright and Duff.

Captain Grove and the officers of the R. F. A. will be "At Home" to the station on the 16th and we expect to have a good time, I hear their is also to be a subscription dance at the end of this week at the Gymkhana which will liven up matters a little. The station is beginning to fill again and several men who have been away have returned and now that Mrs. Atkins, the wife of the Commissioner, and Mrs. and Miss Doderet have arrived, we can look forward to gayer times.

Our excellent covered in badminton court is in great demand. Without it during the short evenings I don't know what we should do. The "Chirria" has a rough time of it from 6 to 8 p. m. daily and looks very sorry for itself at closing time. Cannot someone suggest a "Chirria" that will stand some really hard hitting? I am sure the Honorary Secretary would be very glad to hear of one.

NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

THE claims of the Jewish community of Bombay to some mark of State favour would seem to be entertained by Government in the appointment of Mr. Sassoon J. David as Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. Mr. David will take over charge of the office from the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the present Sheriff, on the 20th prox. A successful and energetic merchant and millowner, Mr. David has taken a conspicuous part in all public questions affecting the interests of the city, in which he was born and educated. He is a son of Mr. Jacob Isaac David, a merchant who retired from business some years ago; and in early life he began to acquire a knowledge of commercial business by joining the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., which had then extensive dealings with China. After a time, he was made a partner in the firm, and continued in that capacity for a number of years, when his intelligence and ability were rewarded with the hand of a daughter of the late Mr. E. D. Sassoon, a brother of Sir Albert Sassoon, in marriage. After the death of his father-in-law, Mr. David started in business on his own account, and soon became agent of the David and Standard Mills, Limited. He was elected Vice-president of the Millowners' Association last year, and has been Chairman of it during the current year; and represents the Association on the Bombay Improvement Trust. He has been a member of the Municipal Corporation nominated by Government, and has shown himself an active member of the Municipal Standing Committee. He is also a Chairman and member of the Board of some of the local mill companies.

LANDLORDS AND THE WATER RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has been a good deal of correspondence in the local papers lately regarding short water supply in flats for which the Municipality has been blamed, but my own experience recently proves that landlords may be to blame sometimes too. I live in a flat situated in Colaba where there are water closets on the flush system and have noticed that during the past six months the supply of water to the tank which flushes the water closet has been cut off every month for as many as three days at a time. I have complained to the landlord and have been informed that the Municipality are responsible for this serious inconvenience, and when I have approached the Municipality I have been told that if the water has been cut off it has been done by the landlord. There are water meters in the compound and I fancy the landlord is charged according to the amount of water consumed as indicated by the meters. If such is the case, and I have every reason to believe that it is, there is absolutely nothing to prevent landlords from putting their tenants to such inconveniences as I have mentioned in order to reduce the amount they have to pay to the Municipality for water. The danger of stopping the supply of water to tanks that flush water-closets is obvious, yet as far as I can gather there appears to be no way of checking the cupidity of landlords in this respect short of a complaint to the Health Officer which in nine cases out of ten is either completely ignored or, when noticed, gives the tenant very little satisfaction. The drainage system in Bombay is not so perfect that the Municipality can afford to allow landlords to act in this manner and subject their tenants to the risk of typhoid fever, &c.—Yours &c.

A TENANT.

BALLARD PIER AND THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We go to take a walk almost daily at night time to Ballard Pier for the last two or three years. While going there on the 12th instant, at about 8-30 p.m., we were prevented from going in by the Police sepoy No. 1103, and on asking the cause we were told that there was no allowance for anybody to go in. The matter to be wondered is that up to that day, we were never prevented (nor even by the Port Trust authorities) from going in. We were at a loss to understand when we saw other persons already gone in and we only were prevented from doing so without any cause. Of course being ignorant of the laws we did not speak anything to the sepoy, but only obeyed at the time. We shall therefore be highly obliged if any of your readers or the Police or the Port Trust authorities will let us know whether the police sepoy was lawful in preventing us from going into the Pier. Also we shall be obliged if the Port Trust authorities will kindly inform us whether Ballard Pier is open to the public to take a walk.—Yours, &c.,

M. N. KHAKHAR.
C. D. GANDHY.
S. L. SABOOWALA.

Frere Road, Bombay.

THE "Army and Navy Gazette" makes some alarming statements and takes a very pessimistic view of the results of the Tibet expedition. The religious feelings of a large part of our

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE AMIR AND THE MISSION TO KABUL.

With regard to the Mission to Kabul, the "Indian Spectator" discusses: No newspaper correspondents will be allowed to accompany the Mission to Kabul, and no one accompanying it will be allowed to communicate any information of a political character to the press. The subjects to be discussed with the Amir are at present a mere matter of conjecture. It is stated in a general way that the Mission will discuss with the Amir his relations with the Government of India. It may be interesting to notice some of the remarks which Mr Arthur Sawtell makes, in his recent book on "Actual India," regarding our relations with the Amir. There are those, says he, who contend that the Government should press for the opening up of Afghanistan by railway and telegraph, and for the training of the Amir's army by British officers. But Mr. Sawtell adds that it would have been useless to hint at either of these proposals to Abdurrahman even if the Government seriously entertained them. He however thinks that there is one measure which is perfectly feasible and which would be eminently prudent on the part of the Government of India; and that is to secure the right to station intelligence officers on the northern frontier of Afghanistan. These remarks are suggestive and may prove to be prophetic.

THE PROPOSED INSITUTE OF RESEARCH.

Referring to the correspondence between the Bombay Presidency Association and the sons of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, the "Rast Goftar" says:—The reply given by Messrs. Dorab and Ratan J. Tata to the communication received by them from the Bombay Presidency Association, expressing their sense of the heavy loss sustained by the Association in the death of Mr. J. N. Tata, and referring to his "magnificent proposal to found an Institute of Research to which he was ready to devote a large share of his immense wealth," will be found acceptable throughout India, inasmuch as the Tata brothers have promised that they shall do their best to give effect to the project on the scale and under the conditions which their late lamented father contemplated. The late Mr. Tata, it is said, has given instructions in his will to carry out the undertaking on the lines already laid down by him; but even if he had not done so, the Tata brothers would have deemed it a pious duty on their part to fulfil, in their entirety, the wishes of their father. The Tata brothers will do well to resume negotiations with the Government of India on the subject of the Research Institute, and we feel sure that aided by the public opinion created by the whole of the Indian press, they will be able to accomplish without much delay: the object which the late lamented philanthropist and patriot had so much at heart. The scheme has been delayed for various reasons for an unconscionably long time, and it is to be hoped that the Government of India in deference to the general public opinion of the country, will lend their support to the project, and create and maintain an institution which is expected to do immense good to the country.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION OF GUJERAT.

The "Gujerati" says the present condition of the agricultural population in the Presidency, and particularly in Gujerat, is any thing but satisfactory. Our contemporary adds: Misfortunes have, as it were, conspired against the people. Drought, plague locusts and rats have between them reduced them to sore straits. How almost every family in the Districts has suffered by the ravages wrought by pestilence and locusts cannot be calculated in money. These continued and persistent visitations are undermining the vitality of the population, and the talk about the wonderful recuperative powers of the people based upon the fulness of imperial and provincial exchequers is absolutely misleading. The effects of famine are immediate as well as far-reaching. The effects of plague will be found to be equally far-reaching. No civil war could have been more destructive so far as human life is concerned and no population can go on suffering such terrible losses without being affected in other directions as well. Every family has been called upon to face increasd pecuniary burdens which it can ill afford to bear. Even the middle classes have begun to feel the terrible strain of these annual visitations. The future outlook is anything but pleasant to contemplate, and not even the loudest talk about the wonderful recuperative power of the people will serve to conceal the grim truths of the situation in course of time. Those who want to ascertain the real truth, let them move amongst the districts affected by the ravages of plague and locusts and then they will be able to form some idea as to how the people are suffering in various directions.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Touching the debate in the Bombay Corporation regarding the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the "Indian Spectator" remarks: The debate at the Bombay Corporation on the working of the Victoria Technial Institute has not yet ended, and it will not be fair for the public to comment upon Mr. Dwarkadas's motion at this stage. The public, however, are not precluded from nothing with appreciation the masterly speech in which Mr. Dunn defended the institution. He had an overpowering array of figures to put into the field, and his quotations and comparisons must at least support the conviction that if the Institute has been a failure, it is not an isolated instance of an institution which has been open to criticism. The keynote of his defence was that the Institute was not intended to turn out finished industrialists. An ex-student declared at the meeting that an ounce of theory was worth a pound of practice. This formula reverses the well-known maxim to the contrary, and an exaggerated importance given to theory may tend to comprise the Institute more deeply than ever. Yet Mr. Dunn's line of defence showed that the criterion of the success of the institution was not quite so simple as as had been assumed. The weakest link in his chain of argument seems to be his reply to the criticism that the employers in Bombay have a prejudice against men trained in the Institute. His figures showed that the prejudice was much exaggerated, but wherever it exists, it requires a satisfactory explanation. Mr. Dunn only compared it with the hostility to superior or scientifically trained workenmen in other countries. This explanation has not the appearance of completeness,

The "Rast Goftar" states:—We do not agree with those who, in the course of the debate, said that the criticisms of the correspondents were due to jealousy and spite, and not to say genuine sympathy with the institution as was put forward by the correspondents themselves. We are always loth to attribute motives in matters of public importance. Such remarks appear to us, therefore, to be as wide of the mark as are the criticisms of the correspondents, who have to our mind all along held the wrong end of the stick. The object of the correspondents might have been better accomplished by communicating direct with the board of the institution than giving publicity to their views in the columns of a newspaper. One of the correspondents had his associate and partner in business on the board of the committee, and he could have with advantage to all parties concerned, exchanged views in connection with the conduct and management of the institution by communicating directly with the committee, instead of leading an agitation in the press. Such a discussion in the columns of a newspaper often does greater harm than good to an institution, which is fulfilling important functions in respect of technical education, which has only recently been introduced into the country.

COMPANY DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDER.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersondas Chabildas Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Manekla Atmaram Tanksati, a share-holder of the Manmar Manufacturing Company charged the Company and Madanji Jootha, one of the directors with refusing to allow inspection of the register of share holders. The facts of the case have already been published. Mr. C H. Setalvad, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Malvi Hiralal and Malvi appeared to prosecute, Mr. Nanu of Messrs Nanu Hormasji, solicitors represented the Company and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended Madanji Jootha, accused. Madanji Jootha put in a written statement wherein he denied having intentionally refused the inspection demanded by the complainant, but he thought the sanction of the board of Directors to allowing the inspection was necessary. He expressed his regret for the secretary's letter refusing to give inspection of the register to the complainant, and believed it was the outcome of some misunderstanding. The complainant had now got the full inspection of the register. The Magistrate in disposing of the case inflicted a nominal fine of four annas on the Company as well as on Madanji Jootha.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

HIGH COURT DECREES.

CLAIM FOR GOODS SUPPLIED.

At the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard a suit brought by Sorabji Rustomjee Pochkhanawalla against Eduljee Jivajee Pochkhanawalla. Mr P J Padshaw instructed by Mr. K D Shroff, appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defendant. Plaintiff supplied to the defendant at Hyderabad (Deccan) goods of the value of Rs 2,529-11-3. His lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

MONEY DEALINGS.

In another suit heard before his Lordship, Cassum Vullee sued Karim Cassam Nanjee to recover the sum of Rs. 12,180-10-2 due on account of money dealings between the parties. Mr J D Davar, instructed by Mr K B Mehta, appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defendant. At the close of samvat 1959, the amount due to plaintiff was Rs 15,620 and the account as adjusted was signed by the defendant. There were other dealings between the parties and at the date of filing of the suit the amount due to plaintiff was Rs. 15,080-10-2 Defendant had paid Rs. 3,500 subsequently, leaving the balance now sued for. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs, 12,180-10-2, with interest and costs.

SUIT AGAINST THE HOPE MILLS.

In another suit disposed of by his Lordship, Vithaldas Pranjivandas and another sought to recover Rs. 17,000 from the Hope Mills, Limited, and others. Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Mr. Malvi, appeared for the plaintiffs. Promissory Notes for Rs. 17,000 were passed to the plaintiffs by Rungildas Bhucandas, the late agent of the Mills, on behalf of the defendants. Rungildas, who appeared in person, admitted the execution of the notes. A decree was passed for plaintiffs for Rs, 17,000 with interest from 6th September 1901 and costs.

MONIES LENT,

A suit brought by the Oriental Agency Company against Ganesh Mucoond Purulekar was also heard before his Lordship. Mr. T. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs Chitnis and Motilal, appeared for the Plaintiffs; the Defendant did not appear. The suit was brought to recover Rs, 2,230-9-0 due at foot of an account for monies lent and goods supplied. A decree was passed for plaintiffs for Rs, 2,230-9-0 with interest and costs.

A CONSENT DECREE.

A consent decree was, at the request of counsel, passed by his lordship in a suit brought by the Hon. Mr Ibrahim Rahimtula and Jafferbhai Rahimtula, carrying on business in partnership under the name of Rahimtula Kadarbhoy, against Karimbhai Cassum Nanji and two others, executors of the last will of Jafferbhai Chicanwalla, Mr Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Saher instructed by Messrs, Thakoredas and Company appeared for the first defendant. The consent decree was to the following effect. In lieu of the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 agreed to be advanced by the plaintiffs to be defendants under agreement dated 10th February 1904, the plaintiffs shall advance to the defendants the sum of Rs. 90,000. To secure repayment of the said sum, the defendant shall execute in favour of the plaintiffs a first mortgage of the Dongree Street property and three bungalows situated at Nepean Sea Road. In addition to such first mortgage the defendants shall assign to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs 20,000 belonging to the deceased Jafferbhai and awarded as compensation by the Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act in respect of his property situated at Nishanpada, by the Bombay Improvement Trust, which said sum is at present deposited with the Tribunal of Appeal. At the time of execution of the mortgage the plaintiffs shall deduct out of the sum of Rs. 90,000 the sum of Rs. 30,000, with all interest due down to, and that to become due up to the date of such mortgage; also the sum of Rs. 20,000, with like interest in respect of the account current between the plaintiffs and the deceased Jafferbhoi; also interest at 3 1-2 per cent on the sum of Rs. 50,000; also the plaintiffs costs of the above suit between attorney and client; and also all the costs and charges of the plaintiffs of and incidental to the mortgage. Upon recovering from the Tribunal of Appeal the said sum of Rs, 20,000, the plaintiffs shall retain the same in part satisfaction of the principal sum of Rs. 90.000 and shall give credit for the same. All other terms and conditions shall be as contained in the agreement of 10th February 1904.

THE ART OF MISS LA CREEVY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It was engraved in equivalent size by Cochran, and figures as a frontispiece in the Bohn edition of the prose works and many another well-known Milton text. It has nothing in common with the robustness of the other two Thurloe portraits, and it gives as nearly as any other Milton likeness extant, that aspect of the poet which won him the nickname of "the lady" of his college.

Another factor which has helped to make the miniatures of the Puritan times an important asset in our national collections is that the sitters and commissioners were people of sober lives, careful of their chattels, and jealous for the records of their families. In more flagitious times the chief motive for having a miniature painted must have been to make it the token of an illicit affection, and the works of art that Venus inspires have to run a pretty hard gauntlet between the demons of jealousy and the vandalism of the uncouth guid. We all remember the scolding that Nathaniel Hone incurred for suggesting, internationally or otherwise, the virtuous form of Angelica Kauffman without sufficient apparel, and there is plenty of incident besides to colour the annals of miniature as they are presented here. The fact that successful practitioners frequently arrived in couples, and often enough in the same family, is a sort of proof that the art demands rather a combination of talents than actual genius, even when the art reaches its highest manifestations as in the signal instances of Engleheart and Cosway. You can tell from the portrait of More, just mentioned, that the sitter is a judge, not only by the forward tilt of the forehead but also by the speculation and balancing of thought expressed in the eyes. But in the long and bewildering array of faces here reproduced with so much photographic skill and care, it is borne in upon one how few of these dexterous pencillers had a thought for the consciousness beneath any given modicum of flesh and blood and payment. They were so busy in conforming to the ruling simper of the times and the personal foibles of their clients, that some times the truest and the only valuable portraits they have left us from a human point of view, are their portraits of themselves. We could pursue for hours this fascinating theme of the contest between truth to nature and the transitory formulas of what the lay world is pleased to call its taste; but we are content to refer our readers to the great quarry of material which lies within this history, and to a less degree in the smaller work we have bracketed along with it. The little manual is in its way a pinnace under the lee of the larger craft, and we hope she will lead many a reader to cruise for himself in the deeper draught of the greater work. He will find Dr. Williamson's enthusiasm to be pleasantly infectious. It almost makes us optimists with regard to the future of miniature-painting in this country, in spite of our persuasion that the class which keeps the art alive cares more for the gratification of passing vanities than to make their commissions real and progressive opportunities for the genuine artist. It must be admitted, however, that Dr. Williamson has kept an even keel between the two ideals of beauty, and he has ransacked the Royal and public and private collections of Europe in order to give us as complete and representative a survey as could possibly come within the compass of two volumes. There is a gallery of photogravure reproductions running the length of his scholarly and illuminating text, every specimen having its just historical value in the general scheme. As for the epecurean joy of handling a folio-page of Roman pica on the finest Arnold paper, it needs not to be analysed in days when the passion for fine printing is greater and wider-spread than at any time before; and we conclude with the hope that the devotion of the conscientious editor and the courageous publisher will always remain as closely allied as they are here.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR AND THE ASIATIC QUESTION.

THE lively discussions in the Press all over the world relative to Germany's attitude in the Asiatic question, that have been in vogue during the last few months, occasioned a correspondent to apply to the German Imperial Chancellor with a request that he should give an expression of opinion as to Germany's policy in Asia. Count Bulow listened to my request in a friendly manner writes the correspondent and replied:

"With regard to the dissemination chiefly by the "Times" of all such false intelligence as that there is a secret German-Russian treaty regarding East Asia, Germany's intentions with respect to mediation between Russia and Japan, Germany's interference in the Tibet treaty. I might content myself with the two impolite but striking words with which Lord John Russell Minister of Foreign Affairs under Palmerston characterised the endeavours of South German journals in 1859 to entangle the German States in the Austro-Franco-Italian war—loose tattle. As Providence however has bestowed upon me a fair amount of natural politeness I will deal with the imputations in detail.

All information as to a secret German-Russian treaty referring to East Asia is fanciful creation.—Of what should such a treaty consist,—since indeed during the war, now of more than nine months' duration, Germany has shown that it wishes to remain neutral and will not break this neutrality on behalf of either of the belligerents? It is true that the trading transactions by which private firms have supplied goods to Russia have been played off against the German Government. But in all times people belonging to third State have tried to do business in a private capacity with the powers at strife. In 1870 English delars in small arms supplied the French with rifles; during the Boer war Hungary and various American States provided the English troops with horses, and now French, English, and German contractors have declared themselves willing to supply the Russian war-ships with coal. I have assured myself that his business is chiefly done with Englisb coal in German and English ships, and certainly only in neutral harbours. This inclination of private persons to do busines with parties engaged in war, is easy to be understood. In the first place, because countries at war as a rule pay higher prices, and secondly because trade and industry are so very much injured by war between great Estates, that they wish at least to find some compensation in supplying goods. As the English Government fails to forbid the export of coal by legal enactment, so must we also allow German ships a share in the transport of coal to neutral ports.

Germany has not the least intention of interfering in any way whatever for the bringing about of peace between Russia and Japan. By neither of the two powers is any such step desired, and Germany itself would have nothing but disatvantage resulting from such a course of action. That delightful scene in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers" comes to my mind, how Pickwick attempted to make peace between two men, who had come to fisticuffs, whereupon the men immediately desisted from fighting but began to belabour the gallant Pickwick with coal-shovels and other unfriendly instruments. The German Michael has become by long centuries of suffering too clever to wish to play the part of Pickwick.

You know very well how we say in Germany about a liar, "he lies like print," and that my great predecessor extended this by saying that in this age of telegraphy it should not be said "he likes like print" but it must run "he lies like the telegraph." This hits off the position exactly with regard to the long telegram from Peking, received by the "Times," and that has reported all sorts of things about German intrigues against the English-Tibet treaty. In the whole story, this only is true, that the German Ambassador had enquired at the Chinese Foreign Office if the text of the treaty published by a Pekin newspaper without its consent were authentic. But at the same time the Ambassador explained that the German Empire took no interest in this treaty. He had thus done exactly the opposite of what the "Times" maintained. Whether Russia feels unpleasantly touched by the course of the Tibetan affair is its own concern. For German political interests Tibet is still more a matter of indifference than Manchuria. The energetic carrying out of the difficult expedition to Tibet has found acknowledgement in our military circles and we understand therefore very well that the English are very proud of this performance, and that they are accordingly doubly sensitive, lest they should be done one of the fruits of their difficult enterprise. To attempt that is far from our thoughts, as we have no incerests in Tibet and as we have repeatedly shown, we wish to place ourselves on a friendly footing with England.

Germany entertains no policy of interference, nor of territorial conquest neither in East Asia, nor in Central Asia, nor in Asia Minor. Its desire is to attempt to extend—and in this it is indeed forced by the rapid increase of the population on a proportionally small area—the possibilities of German economic development through the export trade.

We wish to attain this aim in a straightforward way, without intrigues, without suspicions, and without belittling others, merely by our own efforts. I consider the English people and the skilful pioneer of English civilisation and economic life abroad to be proud and self-respecting enough to desire to compete with us only in the same way, that is, by skilfulness in their achievements.

Hence I doubt if the English gentleman in the merchant's coat will by much edified by the kind of support that the "Times" attempts to afford daily with new stories against Germany."

THE QUICKENING OF IRISH UNIONIST LIFE.

REDISTRIBUTION V. DEVOLUTION.

A Dublin correspondent writes:—Captain Shawe-Taylor has accepted a challenge to attend a meeting in the north for the purpose of "instructing" Ulstermen concerning Lord Dunraven's scheme. He has in this matter acted upon his own initiative urged to his course by the taunts recently uttered by the Attorney-General. Ulster is as strongly against devolution as it was against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme. I have the authority of his Grace the Duke of Abercorn for this statement. The Northerns have made up their minds to fight the Devolutionists foot to foot, and they have made a start by meeting and condemning the scheme and making a thrust at Mr. Wyndham for not having made his voice heard against the financial proposals. The Conservative Associations in Ulster have gone somewhat slack in late years; but this is to be remedied, and in a few days a great meeting will be held for the purpose of forming a Central Ulster Association.

The Irish Unionist Alliance in Dublin will also give battle to Lord Dunraven and the first blast of their trumpets will be heard at the forthcoming meeting of the Conservative and Constitution Associations at Southampton to which strong deputation including the Earl of Drogheda will be sent. They are charged to express the disapproval of the alliance with the Irish Reform Association and to support Sir Herny Kimber's resolution on redistribution. Lord Dunraven and his friends including the section of more moderate Unionists who support the devolution scheme are against a reduction in the number of Irish seats, the converted Conservaties arguing that union of Irish parties fighting for a common cause with as many seats as possible would win much for the country. On the other hand, the fighting Unionists go the whole hog for Redistribution most heartily. Their argument is that even if the Tories lost a couple of seats the Nationalists would lose about a dozen. The Redistribution question is about to make a big stir in Ireland, and its supporters are confident that a measure will be carried which will considerably weaken the power of the Irish party to control the balance of power in Parliament at any time. The most important result of Lord Dunraven's movement has been a very considerable quickening of Unionist life in Ireland and a revival of the fighting spirit that appeared to have died out in the Tory ranks.

A STORY FROM AMERICA.

The San Francisco "Call" publishes an article which purports to describe how Queen Alexandra and Lady Curzon went bargain hunting and the gowns they bought. Here is an extract:—'The Queen of England wrote this line to Lady Curzon: 'Come and go bargain hunting with me.' Bargain hunting with her Majesty means very much the same as bargain hunting to any other woman. The shops are visited, well informed and obliging clerks display the dress goods and laces, and her Majesty leaves the shop with a fine collection of pretty things for the royal modistes to work upon. The only concession made to her rank is that the shops are cleared or at least an aisle is reserved so that her Majesty can bargain hunt without hindrance. Yet it frequently happens that the Queen will go attended only by a lady of honour, and will shop incognita, none but a few recognising her in the crowd of shoppers.

And very good taste the Queen displays in her shopping tours. She goes to the best houses, and is very partial to those who advertise bargains. She buys lengths of pongee and poplin, to which she is very partial, and she invests rather heavily in ladies' cloth for there is never a time when her Majesty has not a handsome new cloth gown.

It will be noticed that the San Francisco paper chose an American lady to accompany her Majesty on the shopping tour which it describes.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

In certain schools at Boston (Mass.) the curriculum now includes a course of "scientific salesmanship," meant to produce a higher type of what Boston calls "salespersons." As an instance of the thoroughness of the instruction, the "Manchester Guardian" quotes the head "The Elements of Making a Sale," which in turn are resolved into the following divisions and sub-divisions:—

1. Customer's attention secured by—
   (a) Personal appearance.
   (b) Manner of approach.
   (c) Power of speech.
2. Customer's interest aroused by—
   (a) Appeal to the emotions.
   (b) Appeal to the reason.
3. Customer induced to buy by—
   (a) Enthusiasm shown in pointing out good qualities of goods.
   (b) Concentrated interest and attention of salesperson.
   (c) Sympathetic attitude of salesperson.

We have drifted into the idea that physical degeneration is a proved fact, but some figures from the measurement records of some old-established tailors tend to prove the opposite. It seems that a hundred years ago the average chest measurement was something like three inches less than the measuement to-day, and sizes have changed equally.

Sheffield is a big city with many big enterprises and (says the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph") a big burden of rates. We are borrowing £270,000 while owing five and three-quarter millions. We have a public indebtedness of about £50 per ratepayer.

Says the "[American Journal-Examiner":—If the English language were vindictive and inclined to fight for its rights, it would arise in all its majesty and sue half the actors and actresses in outmidst for libel. Probably, like the eel, it has grown so accustomed to being skinned that it positively likes it, for never has it been so maligned, belittled, parodied, dissected, slurred, abused and jumped upon as at the present time. It is without form and void—an inflated football for the dilatect comedian to kick around, a free lunch for the tragedy queen to gloomily masticate and a parrot-like murmur for the ladies and gentlemen of the lyric stage to use as a gargle.

It is said that the safest place is the world if the deck of a ship. The boast is not unjustifiable. Out of the enormous passenger service to and from the British Isles only 57 persons lost their lives through the wreck of a British vessel last year. This is not the lowest figure on record. Two years before the number was only 13, and in 1893 it was 44.

A Lancashire correspondent who agrees with the Rev. R. J. Campbell's indictment of the workingman writes:—"When I went to watch Hirst's benefit cricket match, and Lancashire were sticking too long at the wickets for the liking of the Yorkshiremen, the swearing was simply horrible."

An old Grimsby smack owner recently presented himself at an insurance office and said he wished to insure his life. He was naturally asked his age. His reply was "Ninety-four!" "Why, my good man, we cannot insure you," said the company. "Why not?" he demanded. "Why, you are ninety-four years of age." "What of that?" the old man cried: "Look at statistics, and they will tell you that few men die at ninety-four than at any other age."

The announcement that Mt. Pelee is again in full eruption draws attention to the Pelee Club. This club was formed among the various newspaper correspondents, artists, scientists, and naval and military officers, whose duty took them to Pelee during the eruptions in 1902. Its members are now some eighty in number. It has been arranged that the club is to issue a volume of papers from members to consist mainly of direct personal experiences.

"Vanity Fair" says that much interest was aroused by the hat the King wore at Newmarket, a green felt with its upstanding chamois tuft at the back. It was very becoming to the Royal wearer.

Some idea of the vast quantities of discarded war material thrown upon the general market by the successive changes in armament adopted by the various great Powers may be gathered from the list of arms now offered for sale from this cause by the Italian Government. The list includes 500,000 rifles adopted so recently as 1887, with 48,000,000 cartridges 1,200 9-pounders, and 500 7-pounder guns, with 200,000 shells, and 170 7-pounder mountain guns, with 17,000 shells.

Canon Horsley told a sad story in the course of the Temperance debate at the Church Congress. An artisan whom he knew had been obliged in four weeks to pay no fewer than five fines for his intemperate wife, but on finding that he was 2 1-2d. short of the last, or latest fine, the inspector said: "Oh, never mind, as you are a regular customer. She'll be in again to-morrow."

Eton was a well-endowed place, and consequently suffered at the hands of predatory monarchs. Edward IV. did his best to suppress the college; Henry VIII. took away nearly 200 acres of land at Charing cross, Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, and Chelsea. The imagination (says Mr. A. C. Benson in "London Opinion") revels in the thought of what the income of Eton would have been had it retained its London property. But it still possesses large estates in different parts of the country, and enjoys a great income from its endowments. It was again somewhat despoiled in the times of the Commonwealth, but since that time its prosperity has been unassailed.

The number of horses in New York has diminished during the last five years by about 10,000, and the number of stables by 1,320. At this rate of decrease there will be only one horse left in 1904.

"I have lived in many parts of England," said the Rev. E. F. Atherton, preaching at St. James's, Keyham, "but I do not think I ever lived in themidst of people who were as pleasure-loving as you people of Devon. The amount of money you spend in pleasure must be very striking, if you kept account of it."

"I have made this House of Commons cry twice," Mr. Crooks, M. P., told Mr. Herbert Vivian (who writes in the "Pall Mall Magazine"). "I am not exaggerating, I saw tears in their eyes. It is wonderful what you can do with team," he added, wagging his head. "You would scarcely believe it."

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No. 20737. Locket set diamonds, ruby and emerald, Rs. 55.

No. 23682. Locket set with diamonds and ruby, Rs. 65.

No. 10136. Enamelled locket, Rs. 15.

No. 16914. Plain gold, Rs. 10-8. Smaller, Rs. 9.

No. 20756. Set pearls, Rs. 10.

No. 16936. Plain gold, Rs. 7-8.

No. 21167. Enamelled and set with rubies, Rs. 14.

No. 16926. Plain gold, Rs. 10.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

A well-known London bookseller said the other day that the difficult situation between England and Russia had made itself felt in the book trade, which is quick to suffer from "excursions and alarums."

Professor Cheyne recently finished a book which is a statement of the facts that the higher criticism is based upon. It is entitled Bible Problems, and is about to be published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate. They are also issuing a translation of Sabatier's "Doctrine of the Atonement," which has not before appeared in English.

A century has passed since George Morland died, and a book that recalls the fact is appearing with Messrs. Dickinson. This is a centenary edition of Dawe's Life of Morland, a work which has long been out of print. The feature of it will be the illustrations, for they have been selected to represent the varied genius of the artist.

A novel by Miss Katharine Tynan is always welcome by reason of its workmanship, and a new one is appearing with Messrs. Smith, Elder under the title Julia. This is the name of the heroine, an Irish girl of purely Celtic family. On the other hand the hero is the English-bred heir of Irish lands and so the story is at once a study of character and a romance of love.

Miss Goodrich Freer is the author of a book about Outer Isles meaning the Hebrides, and now she has written one on Inner Jerusalem. She describes the Jerusalem of to-day, its various creeds and races; in a word its inner life, Jewish, Moslem, and Christian. She made a stay of two years in the famous city in order to write the book which Messrs. Constable are to publish.

Dr. Holland Rose writes a preface to a book Napoleon and England, which Messrs. Bell are about to publish. It is, of course, a translation of M. Coquelle's work the French edition of which we have already reviewed. In effect it is a history of the diplomatic negotiations between Napoleon and the British Government from the Peace of Amiens in 1803, to the fall of the Empire in 1814. M. Coquelle was able, through the intervention of M. Cambon to consult documents in our Foreign Office.

Mr. W. R. Lethaby is the author of a work on mediæval art which Messrs. Duckworth are shortly to publish. It brings the subject from the time of Constantine up to the eve of the Italian Renaissance and all through treats it in a critical yet popular way. Art and architecture are very fully illustrated by plates, drawings, and plans, which in this case are an especially important part of the volume. The reader may, in them, study every age with its characteristics, as these were moulded by influence and circumstance.

If the parable of the Prodigal Son were applied to the daily life of this world of ours, what would happen? Would the father forgive? Would the elder brother submit? What should they do? What conduct on their part would be just, of good effect on other prodigals, and on the social order? This, as we gather from an uncommonly readable circular issued by Mr. Heinemann, is the question which Mr. Hall Caine sets himself to answer in his new novel, "The Prodigal Son." Necessarily it involves the still broader question: Do we or do we not get our deserts?

A new publication, which describes itself in the title, "The Journal of Agricultural Science," is to appear through the Cambridge University Press. There are now twenty-five agricultural colleges in England, and there is no direct channel for reporting their experimental and scientific work. This Journal will fill the gap, and the idea is to issue it as material accumulates aiming at quarterly parts. It will be edited by Professor Middleton, Mr. R. H. Biffen, Mr. T. B. Wood, and Mr. A. D. Hall, in consultation with other well-known authorities on agriculture.

A series of French classics for English readers is to be published in French by Mr. Dent. It will be under the general editorship of Mr. Daniel S. O'Connor, who is to compile a bibliography for each volume. The best texts only will be used, and the editors of individual volumes will, for the most part be prominent members of the Academie Francaise. In every instance they will be Frenchmen of literary eminence and scholarship. The first volume will be Octave Feuillet's Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre. The books are to be in two bindings, at 1s. 6d and 2s. net.

Miss Ethel McCaul recently returned from a special mission to Japan and Manchuria, which she undertook with the sanction of Queen Alexandra, in order to obtain information about the working of the Japanese Red Cross Society and Japanese military nursing. She has now written a book, which Messrs. Cassell are just publishing, with the title "Under the Care of the Japanese War Office." It is in diary from, and tells of her experiences, first of all at Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima, and elsewhere and afterwards at the front. Miss McCaul visited the battlefield at the Yalu a month after the engagement there and was received and entertained by General Kuroki at Fenghwangcheng.

What constitute a humorist? What names should be contained in a list of British humorists from the time that Queen Victoria ascended the throne? These are not easy questions, but they represent the idea of a book which Messrs. Brown and Sons announce. It is by Mr. William Andrews, who, happily enough, entitles it "Modern Merry Men." It ranges from Barham to Sir Francis Burnand, both of whom are certainly entitled to places. Examples of the work of the humorists are given with personal accounts of them.

Miss Silberrad has a volume of stories coming out with Messrs. Constable.—Another volume of stories which is appearing—through Mr Eveleigh Nash—has a title which appeals to the moment Men of the North Sea. It is by Mr. Walter Wood and concerns our North Sea fishermen.—A new edition of Miss Braddon's novels is interesting, for one reason because it will run to sixty-two volumes. It is announced by Messrs. Simpkin at half-a-crown a volume.—"Atoms of Empire," Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne's new story, is just appearing with Messrs. Macmillan. They are also issuing three American novels one of which is by Mr. Robert Herrick and is entitled "The Common Lot." Mr Herrick will be remembered for that good story "The Web of Life."

Sir Alfred Lyall's Life of Lord Dufferin is not well advanced. Mr. Murray will publish it in two volumes.—Mr. Edward Carpenter, the author of "Towards Democracy" and other books, has a new one appearing with Mr. George Allen under the title. "The Art of Creation."—Mr. George Sampson has edited the poems of Keats for inclusion in Messrs. Bell's beautiful Chiswick Quartos.—The volume on Wellington which the late Judge O'Connor Morris wrote for the Heroes of the Nation series, will be published very soon by Messrs. Putnam.—An elaborate art book is appearing with Messrs. Dickinson—"Concerning the True Portraiture of Marry Queen of Scots." It is by Mr. J. J. Foster, and has a chapter by M. Dimier on the French Court painters of the time of Mary Stuart.

Mr. Murray announces that "The Letters of Queen Victoria, which Mr. Arthur C. Benson and Lord Esher are editing, will probaly be published in October 1905. The correspondence, which covers the period from 1837 to 1861, will, it is stated, fill at least three volumes.

Mr. Murray's new list include a study of Japan in the beginning of the 20th Century—a book which has been both written and printed in Japan.

Messrs. Purnam's are producing the fourth volume of their Jiu-Jitsu series. The title will be Jiu-Jitsu Combat Tricks: Japanese Feats of Attack and Defence in Personal Encounter. The illustrations are reproduced from photographs.

A book which should find many juvenile friends this season will be Famous Fighters of the Fleet, by Mr. Edward Fraser. As far as possible, these glimpses through the cannon smoke in the days of the Old Navy are told in the words of eye-witnesses as recorded in letters, logs, and diaries, either from the British stand point or from that of the enemy. Among the incidents described are the encounter between the "Monmouth" and the "Foudroyant," the adventures of the "Fighting Temeraire" and the more modern achievement of the "Condor."

Miss Gabrielle Festing, the author of John Hookham Frere and his Friends, &c., has drawn upon the romantic histories of the Rajpoots, as recorded in Tod's almost forgotten Annals of Rajasthan, in order to retell some of the most striking stories of Indian love and chivalry. The resultant volume will appear under the title From the Land of Princes with an introduction by Sir George Birdwood, who is an intimate friend of Miss Festing's father General Festing.

THE following notice was exhibited in the Stock Exchange on October 24 in the News Production Agency understands that the following telegram reached the Czar at an early hour this morning:—Heartiest congratulations, heroic victory on my German Ocean. Such valorous deeds add to the glorious roll of Russian history and bind our two countries closer together. God give you His help—you will want it.—Wilhelm.

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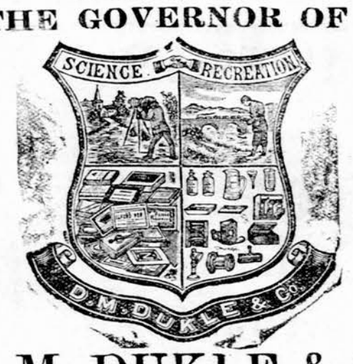

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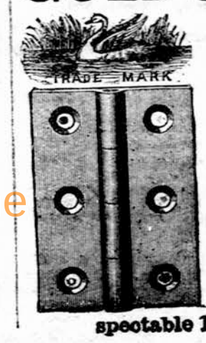

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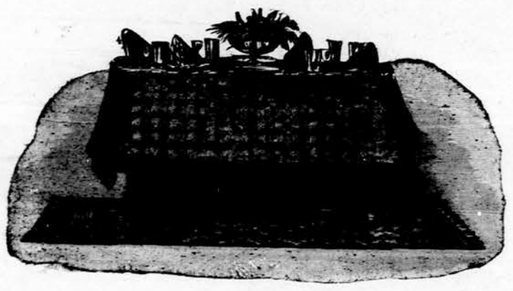

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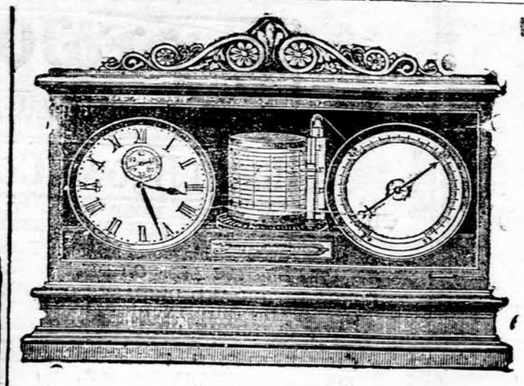

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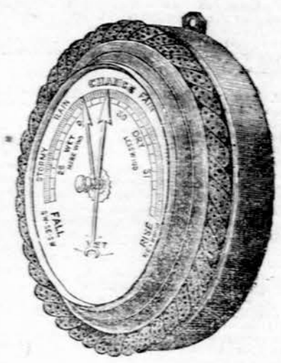

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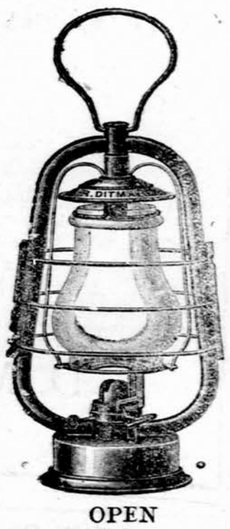

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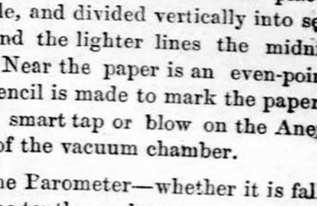

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